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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

WAR CLAIMS DEFALCATION.

Case of George O. Evans Called in Dauphin County Court.

Defendant too Ill to Attend---Continuance Granted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, November 26, 1872.

This afternoon before Judge Pearson, in the Dauphin County Court, the case of the Commonwealth vs. George O. Evans came up. It was an action to recover three hundred thousand dollars alledged to have been improperly detained by Evans on the war claim collections. Attorney General Brewster and Wayne McVeigh appeared for the Commonwealth, and Judge Black, R. H. Lamberton, L. W. Hall and R. H. Strahan for defendant. The defendant's counsel asked for a continuance, on account of the continued illness of Evans, and produced an affidavit sworn to by him on the 25th of November, in New York. In this he says:

"I am so weak as to be unable to leave my room, and cannot at present go to Harrisburg to attend the trial in the case. I am most desirous that the case should be disposed of as speedily as possible, and have interposed no delay to the trial which could by any action on my part be avoided. My evidence, I am advised by counsel, is absolutely necessary to present my defense. It is my expectation that in the course of one or two months my physical condition may be improved that I may be able to give my evidence."

This affidavit was accompanied by one from Dr. W. H. White, of New York, setting forth that Evans has been under his care since February 1st, 1872, for ulceration of the colon, and since August 5th has been confined to his room, and most of the time to bed. This affidavit is supported by one from Ernest Ringer, an electric doctor, to the effect that the journey to Harrisburg would result in Evans's certain death.

Judge Pearson agreed to continue the case, and made the following entry in the docket: "This case continued on account of the sickness of George O. Evans and his inability to attend, including his materiality as a witness as per the depositions filed. Defendant to pay the costs of the term. The case not to be again continued for the same cause on the part of defendant, but to be peremptorily set down again on the list. The absence of the defendant on any term to take the deposition of Evans before a competent officer at such time as may be agreed upon, on ten days' notice. If the time cannot be agreed upon, without interrogatories." The case cannot possibly come up before the end of January, and probably not then.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, November 26, 1872.

There is no abatement in the horse disease in this locality. New cases are reported daily and several deaths have occurred. An enterprising firm introduced an ox team on the streets to-day, and from the country show that the farm horses are not exempt from the malady.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 26.—The weather cleared off nicely to-day, and quite a number of vehicles were seen on the streets, but principally drawn by oxen, while many horses and mules at work showed unmistakable signs of the disease. The Southern Express Company have resorted to the use of flat cars on the streets of the railroad track, and men as their motive power to get their freights to the depots of Memphis. The Memphis and Charleston is using omnibuses and baggage wagons. The disease has assumed a more malignant form since the wet and cold weather of the past forty-eight hours set in. Business is seriously embarrassed by the inability of shippers to get to the depot, while even grocery grocers have to resort to hand carts to deliver goods.

FIRES.

Incendiarism at Crestline, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, November 26, 1872.

The large stable connected with the Franklin House, in this place, and owned by the proprietor of the hotel, was totally destroyed by fire at two o'clock this morning. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. No insurance on property or contents. The loss is estimated at $800.

Sandusky Wheel Company's Works, Nine Dwellings and a Store Burned—Loss $120,000—Insurance $45,000.

CLEVELAND, November 26.—A fire broke out about midnight last night at Sandusky, Ohio, in the engine room of the Sandusky Wheel Company's Works and spread with such rapidity that in two hours all of the Company's shops, finished stock and machinery, and nine dwellings and a barn on the south were in ashes. The Wheel Company's loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is an insurance of about $45,000. The loss on dwellings destroyed will probably be $15,000 to $20,000; insurance about $5,000. Two hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment by the destruction of the wheel works.

CLEVELAND, O., November 26.—The insurances on the property destroyed by fire last night at Sandusky, Ohio, amounts to $57,600, distributed among the following companies: Underwriters', $10,000; St. Paul's, $5,000; Franklin, of Wheeling, $5,000; Lycoming, $5,000; Amazon, $7,000; North Mutual, $800; National, of Hartford, $3,000; Security, of Milwaukee, $2,500; Howard, of New York, $3,000; Alemania, of Cleveland, $2,000; Firemen's, of Dayton, $2,000; West Chester, of New York, $2,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, $2,000; Royal Fire Insurance, of North America, $2,000; Greeley's, $2,000; Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers', of damilton, $2,000; Sun, of London, $2,000. The stock of $50,000 was on the wheel car works, the balance on dwelling houses. It is thought the wheel company will rebuild their works as soon as practicable.

Five Houses Burned at Centralia, Pa.

CENTRALIA, Pa., November 26.—A fire this morning destroyed five houses, including Piper's hotel and the Western Union Telegraph office. Loss $30,000; partially insured.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 26, 1872.

VANDERBILT REPUDIATES JAY GOULD.

Commodore Vanderbilt published a card this afternoon saying that he has not had and does not intend to have any association whatever with Jay Gould. He says that he has also advised his friends to have nothing to do with Gould, besides having connection with any Wall street speculative operations.

THE MISSING MERCHANT.

It is stated that the police now feel confident that Mr. Peay, the missing Louisville gentleman, has absconded with certain money, and are about to give up further search.

DEFALCATION IN WALL STREET.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says the defalcation reported to-day in Wall street is stated to be on the part of a young man named Allan C. Bush, a clerk or junior partner in the house of Sidell, Pearce & Co., corner of Broad street and Exchange place. The loss of the firm is variously stated at $70,000, $75,000 and $100,000.

TO TESTIFY IN GOULD'S CASE.

Judge Fancher to-day granted an order to examine William R. Travers, his testimony to be used on the motion to vacate the injunction restraining Jay Gould, at the suit of the Erie Railway.

ACCIDENT ON THE JERSEY RAILROAD.

A serious accident occurred at the depot of the New Jersey Railroad, at Trenton, this morning. The seven o'clock train, from New York, coming in collision with another train going on a side track. All the windows and most of the seats in the passenger cars were literally torn out. Several passengers received a severe shock, but none were seriously injured. Congressman Scudder, of Jersey City, had a narrow escape.

Odd Fellows' Hall Dedication.

ATCHISON, Kas., November 26.—The Odd Fellows of Missouri Valley gathered here in large numbers to-day to assist in the dedication of the new hall of their order in this city. A long line from Fifth street, St. Joseph, accompanied by bands and delegations from lodges in many other places in Kansas and Missouri were present. The Grand Sire of the United States, C. A. Logan, delivered the oration, and Grand Master of Kansas, George W. Martin, conducted the ceremonies. The Past Grand Master of Missouri, Deputy Grand Master of Nebraska and many grand officers in this State and other distinguished Odd Fellows were present. The ceremonies coincided with a banquet to-night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Senator Sumner arrived at New York yesterday, from Europe, on the steamer Baltic.

Ex-Governor Morgan has written a letter declining to be a candidate for election to the United States Senate from New York, and it is understood that Senator Conkling will be re-elected almost without opposition by the Legislature, which meets in January.

Willie Grosvenor, a boy ten years old, died at Chicago, Monday, in terrible agony, with every symptom of hydrophobia. Frequently he made desperate efforts to tear himself with his finger nails, and occasionally would bite himself. His death struggles were pronounced most fearful. Still it is not known when he was bitten by a dog.

The official vote of Missouri for President is announced, as follows: Greeley, 151,433; Grant, 119,196; O'Conor, 2,429. Greeley's majority, 32,237.

The steamer Peria, supposed to have been lost in a recent gale, has reached Cape Breton.

A fire at Grand Rapids this morning destroyed four old wooden buildings, used as stores on Monroe street. Loss, $15,000; insured for $10,000.

J. B. Brown, of Grand Rapids, and Amos Norton, of Alpine, were killed this morning by a train at Grand Rapids, while attempting to cross the railroad track in a wagon.

Jack Cox, of the Memphis *Avalanche* editorial corps, died last night of small-pox.

Grant's official majority in New Jersey is 14,591. The vote of the state is 171,626 or 12,181 greater than last year.

Still another indictment will be found against Wm. M. Tweed.

Robert James Dillon, a prominent citizen of New York, died yesterday aged sixty-one. He held several positions of importance, and was at one time Comptroller of Brooklyn.

The steamship Polynesia, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Maine, last evening.

MORE ABOUT DIAMONDS.

The Story of an Ancient Miner.

The Ground Literally Strewn with Gems.

$500 to $5,000 Worth a Day.

[From the Denver News, November 19.]

Captain John Moss, an old miner, and known to many old Coloradans, has just arrived in Denver, *en route* from the Arizona diamond fields for San Francisco, where he claims to have forwarded many valuable gems, which he found on the Divide, between the waters of the Little Colorado and the San Juan, about one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Fort Defiance. Moss is an old pioneer and miner, having reached California as early as 1845, about four years previous to the great mining excitement that rendered the Golden State so famous. Since then he has been prospecting and mining in this and adjoining territories. He was accompanied by W. H. Moore, who confirms the statements made by him, which are substantially as follows:

"Diamonds, rubies, garnets and other precious stones have been found in great abundance on the surface of the ground and down to the bedrock, where the best were obtained. It is about fifteen days since I left the Arizona diamond diggings. On my way up to Santa Fe I saw no less than one hundred and fifty parties wending their way in search of gems. The diamond fields—those which give indication of being the richest—cover an area of from twenty to twenty-five miles east and west, from sixty to sixty-five north and south. Forty or fifty miles north of this locality, disappear all signs of the valuable gems, but on the fields diamonds have been found weighing as high as thirty carats. These have been sent to New York and San Francisco. All the expeditions that go down there and work can do better in collecting the gems than by seeking gold and silver amid the richest of yielding veins. A man who is in the least industrious can pick up from $500 to $5,000 per day in stones. A common Pinte Indian, lazy as he naturally is, has been known to pick up more than the first named amount in one day. This section of country is known as the Salle Chee diamond district. Twenty acres of land is the greatest quantity a man can take up under the Congressional statute regulating mining claims. Two men, Reardon and Acheson, have already taken up nine claims in this district. There is no likelihood of the fields giving out, for the ground is literally strewn with the gems; but I believe that it will pay parties better to go to work in the stream—dig in the beds, which go down to the bedrock, and from fifty to ninety feet in sand and gravel, beneath which the best specimens are obtained. Even now, large fortunes in prospecting, and my knowledge of the country, diamonds and other valuable stones exist in Southern Utah and Northern New Mexico, as well as Arizona.

"As to the best route to the Arizona fields, I would say, start from Denver and pass through South park, across Poncha pass, through the San Luis park, up the Rio Grande to the head waters, and thence down into and through the San Juan country.

"The Indians are becoming far more hostile than they were a few months ago, and they claim nine thousand six hundred acres on the Divide as their location, which was originally known as the 'Slack,' and which is twenty miles from Fort Defiance and is now called the 'Buckley.' Their second location is in the same locality of ours. The third location is on the boundary line between Utah and Colorado, where they lay claim to pretty much the whole country, though they have hardly the shadow of right or title to any portion of it. The Navajoes and other stones which I have forwarded to San Francisco are very valuable, but their exact worth cannot be told until they are cut. I was with C. R. Stanton when he picked up his ruby, and I was present in Santa Fe when an expert, sent out by Tiffany & Co., Jewelers of New York, pronounced the gem to be worth $250,000. Mr. Stanton will arrive in Denver with it in a day or two.

"Regarding rubies, I may, I think justly, claim having brought the first one from Arizona more than twenty years ago. As people find out how rich the country is there will be a large emigration, and those who go there need have little or no fear of Apaches or other Indians."

ROBBERY EXTRAORDINARY.

A Peddler Drugged and Robbed of His Stock in Trade at Wellsville, Ohio—He is Placed on an Eastern Express Train and Wakes Up in New York to a Realizing Sense of His Misfortune.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., November 25, 1872.

One of the most daring robberies that has cursed our town since the robbery of Laughlin's jewelry store, two years since—which is fresh in the memory of your readers—occurred here about a week ago. We had about concluded that the exposure Mr. Laughlin gave to the effects of that time had the effect of compelling them to hunt other fields of operation, as the eyes of every citizen have been upon them since; but it appears that honesty is adverse to their nature, how they have changed their base, and in a manner entirely different from anything of the kind that has ever transpired in this place. The circumstances are substantially these:

Some four weeks since, two strangers came to town, stopped at one of our hotels, on Water street, and engaged in selling territory for a patent on a washing machine. They remained here two or three weeks, doing nothing, as families in different portions of the town, and made themselves generally at home, but failing to sell here the number of counties they expected, they removed to Irondale, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, nine miles north of this place. There they made the acquaintance of a peddler of ladies dress goods and Yankee notions generally, who happened to come to that place to sell some of his goods. Being an Irishman, only about twelve months in the country, and loving his whisky, by drinking together freemanly he soon becomes very intimate with his new acquaintances. The patent right men told this peddler that he ought to go to Wellsville and buy a stock of goods in his line, representing that a large amount of goods were being sold there at one-third their actual wholesale cost, and insisting that he should go immediately, which he consented to do. So they accompanied the peddler, and driving across the country they arrived in our town about dusk. The wagon was placed in an alley leading to the Missouri House stable, and it was suggested that, as the peddler's goods had been rather severe on the jag from the wagon to a certain house, represented to be the house of the man who accompanied the peddler, before doing so, however, the patent right man produced a bottle, supposed to contain whisky, from his pocket and gave it to the peddler, who drank freely. The goods were then removed, being carried through the alley to the back door of the house, but the peddler became unconscious before arriving there, and his goods have not been seen or heard of since. The strange part of the proceeding is, that the peddler was kept in a semi-unconscious condition and brought to the C. P. & E. East bound fast express, when it is alleged, the other partner, who got aboard the train at Hammondsville, took him in charge, and all the peddler knew of himself was the conductor awakening him up and announcing that they had arrived at Pittsburgh. He then realized again the man's feelings when finding himself hundreds of miles from home, without money and among strangers. He related his experience to a policeman, who kindly cared for him and had him removed to a hotel, where medical assistance was called, the doctors deciding that he had been badly drugged. Upon writing to his relatives, who reside in Saltsville, this county, and stating the facts, his friends sent him money to return, and it is expected he will arrive to-day, when the matter will be fully investigated. What amount of money, or the value of the goods stolen from him, cannot be stated now.

As might be expected the occurrence created considerable excitement in our town. Everybody is anxious for the peddler to return, and steps were taken, and what part certain parties here took in the matter, I report say more, that some of our townsmen's wives were engaged in the affair. From all that can be learned at the present writing, we are convinced that the whole affair was got up for the train here and taken charge of by No. 2, who accompanied him as far as Pittsburgh, and put him aboard the New York express, and giving him more drugged whisky left him. No. 1 remained here, leaving some time in the night with the goods. As soon as the matter is fully investigated I will give your readers the full particulars.

A barge loaded with coal struck on the bar about two hundred yards above the railroad depot, and just below the mouth of Yellow creek, owned by a Pittsburgh coal dealer, had a new line attached to it, which at two hundred feet from the barge was about a few nights ago, and in the morning the barge was seen moving down the resting place, she was caught and taken to the Virginia shore by the ferry men, and it is the opinion of some persons here that if the matter is looked in certain hands the line may be recovered.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Ten Thousand Tons of Pittsburgh Coal Burning in Chicago—Spontaneous Combustion said to be the Cause.

[From the Chicago Tribune, 26th.]

The Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company received, during the summer, 10,000 tons of Pittsburgh coal, which was stored in an immense shed at the north end, near Division street bridge. In Friday morning flame issued from the heap, and it was soon apparent that the lower stratum was on fire, caused, it is supposed, by the great pressure producing spontaneous combustion. The steam engines were summoned and have been playing on it since with but little effect, as it burned yesterday as fiercely as ever. The only way to extinguish the smouldering mass is to dig it down, and this will proceed from around the fire, which will then exhaust itself. Over two hundred men, twenty-five wagons, and a number of wheel-barrows are busy day and night, and relays will be kept at work so as to save as much as possible. The Mayor visited the premises yesterday, and gave the use of a portion of a street in which the dumping ground is situated, which has been ingraded to cobe, and the entire loss to the company, so far, is estimated at $20,000. Pure coal is safe when stored in bulk, and the danger in this case, but this was impregnated with more than its fair share of sulphur, which, if kept from the air, would never have been heated, but that danger is believed to be past. As the destruction of the apparatus would leave the North and South Divisions in darkness for an unknown period, the disaster would affect everybody, and be very inconvenient during the long winter nights.

Woman Suffrage Association.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., November 26.—A large meeting, composed of leading citizens of all parties, was held in this city this evening, for the purpose of organizing a woman suffrage association. A permanent organization was effected, with Major C. L. Smith as President. The Vice Presidents are Judge Scott, Mrs. H. D. Scott, wife of Senator Scott, and Mrs. D. Booth, mother of the Governor of California. The movement is very strong here, including many of the best and most influential citizens.

Political Litigation in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—In the Federal Court to-day in the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmouth *et ale*, plaintiff's counsel filed two thousand affidavits originally a woman suffrage association. A permaof voters to the effect that they had been deprived of the right to register and vote. The court granted the opposing counsel permission to file counter affidavits. Hon. Thomas Allen made an argument before defendants, after which the court adjourned till to-morrow.

Another New Planet Discovered.

DETROIT, MICH., November 26.—Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, reports the discovery last night of a new planet in constellation Taurus, right ascension 3 hours sixty-five degrees twenty-six minutes declination, nineteen degrees twenty minutes north and appears like a star of the tenth magnitude. The motion is nearly parallel with the equator.

Family Bibles, Family Bibles.

The largest collection of family Bibles ever shown in this city, are now on exhibition at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street. Bibles in elegant and costly bindings, Turkey morocco, clasp, and Bibles in plain muslin and sheep skin bindings, at all prices to suit the purchaser, from one dollar to the buyer. Among the collection are some of the choicest patterns we have ever seen. Be sure and go to Weldin's when you want a family Bible, as they have the best assortment in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Indian Commissioner's Report.

Justification of Government Policy.

Result of the "Feeding System."

Probable Effect of an Indian War.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1872.

The following are the main features of the reports of Gen. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

"The want of completeness and consistency in the treatment of the Indian tribes by the government had been made the occasion of much ridicule and partisan abuse, and it is indeed calculated to provoke criticism and to afford scope for satire, but it is none the less compatible with the highest expediency of the situation. It is, of course, hopelessly illogical that the expenditure of the government should be proportioned not to the good but to the ill deserts of the several tribes—that large bodies of Indians should be supported in entire indolence by the bounty of the government, simply because they are audacious and insolent, while well disposed Indians are only assisted to self-maintenance, since it is known they will not fight. It is hardly less than absurd, on the first view of it, that delegations from the tribes that have frequently derided our authority and fought our troops, and have never yielded more than a partial and grudging obedience to the most reasonable requirements of the government, should be entertained at the National Capital, feasted and loaded with presents. There could be no better subject for a lively paragraphist. In his best estate, or for a heavy editorial writer on the dull news of the day, than such a course on the part of the government. Nevertheless, it does no violence to vastly amusing, and the unreflecting are undoubtedly influenced in a great degree to the prejudice of the Indian policy. It is not difficult to find the lack of sequitis and epigrams, even more perhaps than by the reasoning of the friends of the system, and they are declared against it, and yet for all this the government is right, and to withdraw from it these half dollars for the torpedo defense of some of the most important harbors. The Indian policy is progressive, and sets forth in detail the progress made and anticipated upon several works along the coast. Great attention has been given to the improvement of rivers and harbor fortifications and inland defences, &c.

EXPECTED CABINET CHANGES.

The probable changes in the Cabinet form the chief subject of conversation in political circles. It is understood that Secretary Fish will insist on retiring and intends to go to Europe in the spring, leaving all his affairs in the hands of his family to effect a sale. The name of Edwards Pierrepont is mentioned in connection with the Department of State by persons friendly to the administration, but there is a strong preference for Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, on account of his conservatism and the fact that he is one of the few prominent representatives of the new party who could be safely entrusted with the portfolio of State. Judge George William Curtis. There is a very general expression to the effect that the city of New York has been ill-treated in the present contest with partisanship. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Delano, is mentioned as one of the Cabinet officers who will probably retire from the service. New England people say it would suit them if Judge Scudder, of New Jersey, could have the Treasury, in case of Mr. Boutwell being elected senator.

ADJOURNED.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day for the term.

A VERY CREDITABLE SHOWING.

The settlement of the accounts of Assistant Quartermaster General Robert Allen, during the period between April, 1861, and August, 1865, shows that during that time he transferred and disbursed for military purposes $111,341,742. The amount now only remains unaccounted for about $3,000, the deficiency arising almost wholly from clerical errors.

INDIANS SUBMITTING TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Information has been received here that the Arapahoes and Caddoes, Wichitaws and affiliated bands fully sustain their delegations in their negotiations now pending here, by which these tribes accede to the proposition of the government for their location upon considerably diminished reservations. The Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches within the last few months have been driven to the edge of the captives held by them, and declare their intention to give up the stolen animals in their herds, and otherwise freely comply with the requirements of the Government. Already "Macey" or "Snaking Bear," a leading chief of the Apaches, and Ten Bears, Comanche chiefs, with his band, and "Kicking Bird," a Kiowa chief, have reached Fort Sill, and come again to their reservation and camped near the agency at Fort Sill. A few well known Kiowa chiefs, with a small band, are reported to have determination to continue to defy the authorities, but this was not to be expected. The Indians have withdrawn and their own chiefs disclaim all responsibility for their future acts. Most assure their agent that the government will be sustained by them in any action it might take in regard to this faction.

THE DIMICK & MCCORMICK WELL.

The Angell well No. 2, near Fairview, was tubed last week and is producing seventy-five barrels per day.

The well recently stuck on W. C. Adams's territory, near Fairview, is pumping fifty barrels per day.

It is reported that John A. Bell's well on Pithole flats is producing about one hundred barrels per day.

The Dimick & McCormick well, between Fairview and Petrolia, is pumping about fifty barrels.

Operations in the valley between Petrolia and Fairview are lively.

The Riddle well, near the Banks, is doing about eighty barrels daily.

The Jefferson well, on the H. N. Shakely farm, near Pleasantville, owned by George Given, John Given and Henry Burns, is doing fully ninety barrels per day. This well seems to improve by pumping.

A leading Rouseville operator says there are scarcely enough tanks immediately, and will give one thousand barrels of oil to help the project.

Robert Orr and others are putting down a test well on the Curtis farm, Cherry run, with good prospects of success. A heavy vein of gas was struck in the first sand, and everything looks well for a ten barrel strike.

A well owned by J. C. Hatch and others, on the Wilson farm, near Petrolia City, is being completed with good indications. On Tuesday afternoon they had not got through the sand, and the flow of oil was such as to greatly interfere with the drilling. It will probably be a 150 barrel well.

Petroleum has been found near Schwabweiler, in Mercer county, and a company of German capitalists has been formed and purchased the territory.

Of the oil field in Washington county, Ohio, the Marietta *Register* says: The oil business on Duck creek is looking up, and from present indications there is fair cause for believing that "petroleum" abounds in great quantities in this great agricultural valley. The wells which are now pumping, from the "Newton farm," below Macksburg to Caldwell, (and some are seven miles,) are all proving themselves good deeds for their owners; and especially is the well on the "Dunlap farm," at Dexter City, which will produce five hundred dollars' worth of oil per month. Cleaning out old wells and boring new ones seems to be the order of the day, and ere another spring shall open there is every indication that a "gusher-derrick" will adorn the beautiful valley of upper Duck creek. Oil lands are advancing in value and sales are becoming more brisk.

The Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad was sold yesterday, in pursuance of a decree in bankruptcy, to the President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company, for $1,600,000.

Holiday Goods.

Hurrah for Christmas!

Go early, go early!

And get the choice goods, Desks, Albums, Inkstands, Work Boxes, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Toy Books, &c., at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, wholesale and retail, 101 Wood street.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Critical State of Affairs in France.

PARIS, November 26.—The differences between the executive, legislative department and the government still continues, and the situation is regarded as very serious.

There is great excitement over the affairs at Versailles. It is announced that the members of the Right and Right Center are determined to support the committee appointed to draft a reply to the message of Thiers and to defeat it if necessary.

LONDON, November 26.—Dispatches from Paris say that the political crisis is evidently in progress, and declare that a terrible revolution will follow the overthrow of the government of Thiers.

Paris, November 26.—The minority of the committee on Address, who disagree with the report of the majority, have decided to move in the Assembly the nomination of a committee of thirty-five members of that body, with instructions to draft a final Address. A meeting of the Right and Right Center was held to-day to consider the report of the committee appointed to draft a reply to the message of Thiers, and agreed to support the President in the present contest with partisanship.

EVENING.—The majority report of the Committee on Address, which was presented to the Assembly to-day, is a strong indictment against the radical party, and insists upon the establishment of a responsible ministry as a means of fighting radicalism. The majority of the committee asked for the immediate consideration of the report, but the request was refused, that it be postponed until Thursday. The motion to postpone to Thursday was carried by a vote of 358 yeas to 310 nays. The result is regarded as a very favorable indication for the government. The President's supporters in the Assembly are in this effort to test the crisis, and that a similar majority is sure for the government on next Thursday.

Marine Disasters—Four Vessels Lost, One with All on Board.

LONDON, November 26.—Vessels arriving from the sea report that a gale prevailed on the coast of severity of Saturday last. Several of the English seaport towns have been considerably damaged by the violence of the storm. Reports of marine disasters are constantly coming in. The ship Lochleven Flower, from Birdiansk, Russia, for Falmouth, was lost at sea with all on board. The ships Dacrett, from Hull for Leith, and the Lord Clyde, from Shields for Hamburg, and Chance, from Pensacola, for Liverpool, have also been lost at sea. The crews of Dacrett and Chance were rescued by the bark Homestraud, from New York, for Queenstown, and landed at the latter port yesterday. The ship Adelaide Hooper, sailed from this city several days since for Sidney, Australia, has been lost at sea. Wrecked off Portland, and several passengers drowned.

The Disturbances in Spain.

MADRID, November 26.—A dispatch from Santander reports that a riot occurred in that city yesterday, but was soon suppressed. The province of Murcia has been placed under martial law. Additional troops have been dispatched to Andalusia.

MADRID, November 26.—Senor Zorrilla, President of the Cabinet Council, made a statement in the Cortes this evening in regard to the affairs in the provinces. He said troops had been sent to Andalusia, where roving bands were committing depredations, and others would soon follow. There had been disturbances in Velez and Malaga, but they were soon suppressed. Murcia had been declared in a state of siege and placed under martial law. In that city Salzadar a riot occurred yesterday, with an insurrectionary movement. Sixty persons in all, it is said, were arrested. There had also been slight disturbances at Olosa, in the province of Viedo. There were indications that the party of order would be able to concentrate at different points in that province. The Carlist force, but little increased, was attached by the government to these demonstrations.

German Reform Bill Passed.

BERLIN, November 26.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet passed the county reform bill by a vote of 298 against 94.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 26.—The Marquis of Londonderry is dead.

Robert Lowe has been remanded to jail until the 4th of December, when a hearing in his case will be had.

Queen Victoria has sent $2,000 to Italy for the sufferers by the recent floods in that country.

The case of Hepworth Dixon versus the proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for libel, was opened to-day, after the jury had been sworn. The plaintiff was taken suddenly ill and obliged to leave the bench. Judges Bullen and Grove, and the case was resumed. Dixon went on the stand and gave an account of his American experiences, showing that he was well received everywhere in the United States.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 26.—The steamship Manhattan has arrived.

LONDON, November 26.—The weather here to-day is clear and cold. Many other ports local storms prevail.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 26.—Arrived, steamer Ehelm, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 26, P. M.—Consols for money 93¾@93⅞; for account 93⅞. American securities—5-20s of '67, 91½; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 89¾; 7-30s, 90. Illinois Central shares, 92@93 6d.

PARIS, Paris, November 26.—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, November 26.—Rentes 62 francs 62 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 26.—Petroleum—refined 58 francs.

LIVERPOOL, November 26.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9⅞@10d; Orleans 10¼@10¼d. Sales 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 2,000. Receipts 10,000. Futures steady: California shipment 12s 5d@6s 6d; red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 25s 6d. Corn 29s. Lard 38s 6d. Spirits of turpentine 44s@44s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days were 40,000 quarters, of which 16,000 quarters, Receipts of corn for the same time amount to 8,000 quarters, of which 5,000 quarters were placed where found; elsewhere the ground as utterly barren.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, November 26, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes northerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy but clearing weather, with possibly light snow to-morrow. In the Middle and Eastern States light rain to-night, followed by clearing and cold weather to-morrow from the Ohio valley southward. Over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, prevailing northwesterly winds, occasional light rain and cloudy weather, clearing to-morrow with lower temperature. In the Southwestern territories, over the upper lakes and Michigan northwesterly winds, snow and clearing and very cold weather. Warning signals ordered at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Latest Reports as to New Wells, Production, Etc.—The Duck Creek Oil Field of Ohio.

The Angell well No. 2, near Fairview, was tubed last week and is producing seventy-five barrels per day.

The well recently stuck on W. C. Adams's territory, near Fairview, is pumping fifty barrels per day.

It is reported that John A. Bell's well on Pithole flats is producing about one hundred barrels per day.

The Dimick & McCormick well, between Fairview and Petrolia, is pumping about fifty barrels.

Operations in the valley between Petrolia and Fairview are lively.

The Riddle well, near the Banks, is doing about eighty barrels daily.

The Jefferson well, on the H. N. Shakely farm, near Pleasantville, owned by George Given, John Given and Henry Burns, is doing fully ninety barrels per day. This well seems to improve by pumping.

A leading Rouseville operator says there are scarcely enough tanks immediately, and will give one thousand barrels of oil to help the project.

Robert Orr and others are putting down a test well on the Curtis farm, Cherry run, with good prospects of success. A heavy vein of gas was struck in the first sand, and everything looks well for a ten barrel strike.

A well owned by J. C. Hatch and others, on the Wilson farm, near Petrolia City, is being completed with good indications. On Tuesday afternoon they had not got through the sand, and the flow of oil was such as to greatly interfere with the drilling. It will probably be a 150 barrel well.

Petroleum has been found near Schwabweiler, in Mercer county, and a company of German capitalists has been formed and purchased the territory.

Of the oil field in Washington county, Ohio, the Marietta *Register* says: The oil business on Duck creek is looking up, and from present indications there is fair cause for believing that "petroleum" abounds in great quantities in this great agricultural valley. The wells which are now pumping, from the "Newton farm," below Macksburg to Caldwell, (and some are seven,) are all proving themselves good deeds for their owners; and especially is the well on the "Dunlap farm," at Dexter City, which will produce five hundred dollars' worth of oil per month. Cleaning out old wells and boring new ones seems to be the order of the day, and ere another spring shall open there is every indication that a "gusher-derrick" will adorn the beautiful valley of upper Duck creek. Oil lands are advancing in value and sales are becoming more brisk.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 26.—The branch of the Legislature at the capitol did nothing special to-day. The other branch sent a committee to wait on the new Governor, Lewis. The committee reported that they had waited on the Governor and that he would communicate to-morrow. The committee further stated that the (ex-Governor) gave reasons for his delay, which it was best to communicate in caucus. They then adjourned. The spectators in the lobby and the lobby became in fact the legislature, and the Governor's reasons, whatever they were, were not communicated.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 26.—The Legislature assembled to-day. Lee, colored, was elected Speaker of the House. A disposition to reduce the governmental expenses is already manifest. The Governor will send in his Annual Message on Monday next. Gov. Scott has been sick, but is now improving.

North Carolina—Ballot for United States Senator.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 26.—The all important business in both Houses to-day was the ballot for United States Senator. Eighteen Conservatives bolted from the caucus nomination last night, when it was ascertained that ex-Gov. Vance would be nominated. The ballot commenced in both Houses at noon. On 169 votes Vance, Conservative, received 78; Merrimon, Conservative, 48; Poole, Republican, 73. Newsom got a choice, 8. Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow.

$1,000,000.

Public Library of Kentucky—$500,000 in Gifts.

There being a few tickets remaining unsold, the management have determined to concentrate the few remaining tickets should in three or four cities, and they have therefore instructed their agents, Messrs. Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue, to continue the sale of tickets until December 1st, unless sooner disposed of. This is the last chance to procure tickets, and we urge all to invest at once, as the drawing will positively take place on Saturday, December 7th. Any tickets yet unsold will be furnished to those who first apply for them after the drawing, and continue for six months, in current funds, on the Farmers and Drovers' Bank, or by sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank, of New York, at the option of the ticket holder. All orders by mail, with cash, commission and postage, to be filled, or the money returned, should the tickets be all sold. GILDENFENNY & HESS,

Booksellers, 45 Fifth avenue.

To the Advertisers of Pittsburgh.

Elsewhere this morning will be found the advertisement of Messrs. J. Weaver & Co., advertising agents, No. 116 Smithfield street, Melton's block, to which attention is invited. It will be noticed by reference to the advertisement that this firm are prepared to offer special and very favorable terms to all large class of advertisers who deal in holiday goods. One inch space one month will be published in five Pittsburgh dailies, three Pittsburgh religious weeklies, and forty country papers, for one hundred dollars. A complete list of the papers is given in the card referred to, from which it will be seen that it includes nearly all the leading papers of Western Pennsylvania. Of the advantages accruing to advertisers through the medium of a well conducted agency, we do not deem it necessary further to speak. Suffice to say that Messrs. J. Weaver & Co. is well established, responsible, and possessed of facilities equal to that of any other Pittsburgh agency for fully meeting the wants of advertisers of all class

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1872.

Most people have heard of Sir Isaac Newton's dog Diamond, whose innocent destruction by burning of a mass of the philosopher's manuscripts called forth the memorable appeal, "O, Diamond, Diamond! thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done!" We believe the anecdote is as apocryphal as old Parson Weems's story of little Washington and his little hatchet. But if it is a fact that the fire which destroyed the great brewery of Altenbrand Brothers in New York, a few days ago, is believed to have been kindled by a little shaggy dog, whose long hair was accidentally set on fire by a spark, and which then ran into a stable adjoining the malt house. It is well to know that such an accident is possible.

The Civil Service reform continues to form a prominent topic of discussion. It is generally beginning to be thought that there is considerably more promise of actual reform in the rule of promotion than in that of competitive examinations; since the former could hardly fail to give us practical, experienced public servants, while the latter is by no means a reliable test of real fitness for office. It is pertinently suggested, too, that although the reform begins with subordinates, it cannot stop with them long, and that when once the excellence of the principle is acknowledged, the importance of its application in the broadest sense follows as a matter of consequence. The whole subject bids fair to receive earnest, thoughtful and exhaustive discussion within the next few months, alike at the hands of the press and the people.

If the political honesty of some of the opposition papers only half equaled their inventive ingenuity, they would make a great deal better and more commendable showing than they do at present. A number of them are already engaged in an attempt to prove that President Grant meditates the idea of a re-election at the close of his next term; in plain words, that he "intends to be President again, and will boldly use the power of his office in the execution of this design." The utterly indefensible character of this imputation will be better understood when it is remembered that the President, not more than a few days ago, took occasion to repudiate, in the most pronounced and emphatic manner, all sympathy with the suggestion of a third nomination. The Presidential battle having been fought and won, it is quite time for this unjustifiable journalistic bushwhacking to cease.

It would be a matter for profound regret should the verdicts against England recently rendered under the Washington treaty result in weakening the friendly relations between that country and either of the powers concerned in the arbitration in our favor. It is said, however, that the decision of the Emperor of Germany on the San Juan boundary question has given rise to considerable jealousy on the part of Great Britain, who sees with ill concealed dislike the pleasant affiliations and cordial interchanges of courtesy between Germany and the United States. The fact that these two countries are making more rapid commercial progress in Asia than England, is said also to have added considerably to the ill-humor of the latter. It is a pity that Great Britain should be so quick to consider itself slighted, and so apt to take umbrage without cause. Thin-skinned people should be particularly careful to be always in the right.

The healthy activity prevailing in the business of iron ship building in this country is attracting general attention. Competent persons express the opinion that the ship builders on the Delaware will shortly equal, and eventually surpass, the excellence attained in maritime arcihitecture on the Clyde. It is also believed that the time is not distant when we shall divide with Great Britain the iron shipbuilding of the world, and ultimately attain the ascendency. There is no reason why these expectations, sanguine as they are, may not be realized, if our free traders and "revenue reformers" can only be kept from laying their mischievous hands on the great interests with which this important business is bound up. Of course, it demands immense investments of capital, which will slacken or cease in almost the exact ratio in which the element of uncertainty enters into the immediate future of the tariff. It is sincerely to be hoped that the confidence which at present prevails may not be weakened by any injudicious action of Congress with regard to the protective policy.

An international association called "The Society of the Valley of the Mississippi," has been organized in England, composed of wealthy and influential men, whose object is the promotion of direct trade between Europe and the Valley of the Mississippi. Branches of the society are to be started in all the principal cities of the South and West. Some of the Chicago papers—between which and St. Louis a sharp and not very loveable rivalry has for many years existed—affect to consider that the organization has no other object than to convince the people of England "that there is such a city as St. Louis." This is hardly worthy of the character and dignity of the indomitable metropolis of the great Northwest. There is plenty of room for the indefinite growth and expansion of both cities, without either of them in anywise interfering with the prospects or prosperity of the other. It is expected that the establishment of the society will eventually result in bringing about a more direct interchange of products between the Mississippi Valley and Great Britain than at present prevails, to the corresponding advantage of all concerned.

For a marvel, the London *Saturday Review*, whose aversion for everybody and everything that savors of the United States, is as strong as the water-loathing of a man afflicted with hydrophobia, has at last found something about us to commend and admire. Professor Hayden's recent reports of the geological surveys of Nebraska and Montana, have elicited the warmest praise from that sour-minded journal for their scientific ability, while the diligence and skill with which the design of the government was prosecuted also receives cordial approbation. The reports are characterized as "second to few in interest or value;" which is extraordinary praise, considering the source from whence it comes. The *Review*, however, as usual, finds it impossible to refrain from blundering. Hence it states that the California Legislature set apart the Yellowstone Park under public trust and custody, whereas it was the National Congress. This, however, is comparatively a minor error, and affords ground for hope that, having begun to mend its manners with regard to the people of the United States, the *Review* will also presently get rid of at least a portion of its ignorance concerning them.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, a man of sound practical sagacity, has written a letter concerning the workings of the system of minority representation, which went into operation in Illinois at the late election of members of the lower House of the General Assembly. The State was divided into fifty-one districts, to elect three representatives each. The system makes it practicable for a minority of anything over one-third the entire vote of the district, to secure at least one representative out of three, by means of cumulative voting—that is to say, by casting three votes each for one man instead of one vote for three men each. Mr. Medill states that while it is too early to judge whether this cumulative system will give the people a better body of legislators than the old method would have done, yet in another respect the new plan has realized the most sanguine anticipations of its friends and others. For the first time in the history of existing organizations, each party is represented from every portion of the State, and the aggregate representation is exactly in proportion to the numerical strength of each party. Another good effect was to make each party anxious, no matter how large its majority, to secure creditable nominations for representatives. Unless the system develops some hidden weakness or evil in the future, Mr. Medill hopes to see it extended to other branches and departments of the State government.

It is a great pity that the Pittsburgh *Post*, now that the heats of the campaign are over, cannot bring itself to treat political opponents with fairness, to state facts with straightforwardness, and to discuss public matters with candor. A few days ago we referred to the proposition, said to be entertained in some quarters, of mooting the subject of making Presidential elections decennial instead of quadrennial, on the ground of the advisability of diminishing partisan and political interference with the business interests of the country. We stated that the movement was favored "by members of both parties," but that there was little likelihood of its making much headway at present; adding—what is sufficiently apparent to every unprejudiced observer—that it was time "for the facts of the nation's commerce, its manufactures, its products of every kind, to be brought more prominently to the front than they have hitherto been." This the *Post* distorts into a "Radical" conspiracy against the rights of the people, and charges us with holding that their liberty and the accountability of their agents is as nothing compared with the interests of the monied classes. We expressed the opinion that those principles of our government which are drawn from abstract reasoning being no longer in dispute, it was time for the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the country to have consideration. The *Post* holds it to be otherwise; just as, during the campaign, it virtually held that our business men were the inveterate enemies of the working classes. Of course, that paper has the right to advocate whatever doctrines it chooses. This, however, does not include the right to misrepresent either the statements or the opinions of another, and it is against this that we protest.

WHY IT PINCHES.

There is, we believe, a good deal of truth in the assertion of a newspaper that, Americans in general have derived more satisfaction from the favorable decision of the San Juan question than from the favorable award made at Geneva. It must, however, be considered that the satisfaction produced by the San Juan decision is not wholly due to that single fact. The effect was cumulative; in other words, the decision so soon following the Geneva award reacted upon the feeling of triumph which it had awakened, and thus combined and concentrated in itself the impression of both events. We employ the word triumph in accommodation to popular usage. In fact, it does not express the sentiment of the American people in either case, as they were confident of the entire justice of their claim in both instances, and the unwillingness or inability of their opponents to perceive and recognize the right, was the great element of irritation in the controversies. Hence the perfectly natural and legitimate satisfaction with which they learned that cool and disinterested arbitrators, after full and careful inquiry, had declared in their favor regarding the Alabama question; a satisfaction quite irrespective of the amount of indemnity awarded. And when the arbitrator equally cool and disinterested had ruled them right in the other and less exciting dispute with the same power, it was felt not only that justice had been done, but that a rebuke had been administered where it was well merited. It was at once perceived that the world would view the subject in this way, and that the decision of the German Emperor would seem to throw back a degree of light upon the Alabama question, tending to vindicate American persistence in its agitation, and to confirm the rectitude of its final settlement. We do not say that this effect is strictly logical, but the opinion of the world is not less powerful sometimes because it is not formed by closely rational processes.

While Americans have been more gratified by the San Juan decision than by the Alabama award, Englishmen have been more annoyed by their failure at Berlin than by their discomfiture at Geneva. The latter defeat they bore with great equanimity and with a certain grace, while the German emperor's decision has caused the most lively irritation. It is besides plain enough that, if the decision had preceded the settlement at Geneva, it would have been much more complacently received. The reasons which in the American mind invest the decision with a force and importance not properly belonging to it and make it welcome to us, are equally patent to the British mind, with the result of making it carry the appearance and character of a sentence of condemnation upon British foreign policy in the past. And this feeling rather than belief that the decision gives a perilous blow to the English empire in America, no doubt, prompts and colors the sharp criticism with which some of the leading British journals pursue the German Emperor's act. San Juan island may be the military key to British Columbia, but the London writers know well enough that in case of war between the two nations, the key would be of small use. The criticisms to which we refer, or refutations of the reasons upon which rests the American claim to the island, are chiefly interesting as they illustrate the line of argument by which our English friends have always been accustomed, especially when dealing with a weaker power, to maintain and justify any act or measure which seemed necessary to the integrity or prestige of British might and dignity. Hence in an historical point of view they are curious. But in justice to England it must also be remembered that British journals, as able as any, have given the American view of the San Juan question with entire fairness, and also enter cogent protest against the carping and one-sided attacks of which the Emperor's decision has been the object

A curious question has been lately started in connection with the Pullman or sleeping car business. The question is whether the proprietor of one of these vehicles for travel is to be considered as a mere carrier, or is he a host, the keeper of a place of entertainment and lodgment for travelers. The reader may think the question trifling. Quoting the somewhat musty line which decides the scent of the rose to be quite independent of its name, he may be willing to leave the title of the proprietor in question to his own taste, or to the good nature of his patrons. It is, however, not a question which taste is competent to decide, nor is it a mere question of gentility, like the difference between a merchant and a shopkeeper. And the interest attached to the subject is not purely theoretical. In truth, it is a question of law, in the final determination of which every person who travels is deeply concerned. Mr. Pullman, who owns most of these sleeping cars, furnishes them with conductors and waiters, who, under his contract with the railway company, enjoy the same rights and privileges as the servants of the company. Of course, his contract also regulates the positions which these servants shall occupy in the train and the care and assistance they shall receive in case of accident. But suppose that a traveler in one of these sleeping cars loses money or jewelry, or any other precious article by theft, who is responsible for the loss? Most people probably know that the responsibilities of a hotel keeper and of a mere despatcher or carrier are different. If Pullman, in the eye of the law as proprietor of the sleeping car, sustains that character of a hotel keeper, then he is responsible for money or other articles stolen from one of his guests. If on the other hand he is merely a conveyer of passengers, he is not responsible. Our authority adds the remark that, according to the decision which the point shall receive, either Mr. Pullman will in future have to provide some secure means of taking care of such valuable articles as his passengers may fear to keep about them, or travelers will understand the necessity of seeing even in sleep to the safety of their portable property. The law of the subject may be very clear, but it is certainly not as generally known as it ought to be. It would seem to be a truly beautiful topic for juristic argumentation.

The New York Advertising Agency of Messrs Rowell & Co., has recently issued a catalogue of American publications. There are 6,432 periodical publications in the United States, of which only 507 are daily newspapers. The bulk of this number is made up of weekly newspapers, amounting, in the aggregate, to 4,756. There are 685 monthlies, and 55 quarterlies, the remaining 331 being divided among the weekly, semi-weekly, and other occasional publications. Florida has no daily newspaper. The Territories of the United States support 87 publications, and the British Dominions have 403 periodicals all told. The number of daily newspapers in the country has decreased 74 during the past year—a circumstance that may be useful as a warning. New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago are the centers. The State of Illinois takes high rank in the comparative amount of the current literature it furnishes, issuing 518 periodical publications,—a larger number than any other State except New York and Pennsylvania. Among the journalistic specialties, religion has more organs than anything else, agriculture, education, Free Masonry, and Odd Fellowship following in this order. There are 74 medical periodicals and 80 that are published for the children.

The number of cats exhibited at the great show at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, England, which now claims the descriptive talent of all journalistic London, is upward of 400, inclusive of kittens. Each is inclosed in a neat wire cage, and supplied with soft meat and milk. The competing cats are divided into four great classes, with prizes ranging from two guineas to five sovereigns, including short-haired, long-haired, and cats belonging exclusively to working men. These are again divided into forty-eight classes, beginning with "the handsomest tortoise-shell Thomas cats, and going through all the varieties of brown tabbies, silver tabbies, blacks and whites, pure white and cream coats. One fine specimen of Thomas cat is valued by his owner at £50. No. 95 is valued by his owners—maiden ladies, of course—at £500. The heaviest cat in the show kicks the beam at twenty-three pounds.

A contributor to the New York *Times*, a practical mechanic, gives his views on the question of fire proof safes. Merchants who can bear the loss of stores and goods, are ruined by the demands of their papers. Safes resting on wooden floors are apt, in case of fire, to fall and be broken. Large, well built chimneys, the writer says, stand the hottest fires. The useless ornamentation of splendid stores can easily to pay the expense of inch and a half covers, from foundation to roof, large enough to contain safes on each floor. The doors and doors of the covers made of solid pine, and lined with iron bands, beams, and filled with water and provided with valves to allow the escape of vapor into the towers, in case of great heat, would render the whole safe in the most destructive fires.

In the central chemical department of public health, at Dresden, numerous researches have lately been made to ascertain the comparative value of various disinfecting materials, the chief results of which are given below. The value of chloride of lime and sulphuric acid, which it will be seen form the most effectual disinfecting substance, is here expressed by 100, while the remaining numbers show the value of other articles as compared with this standard: chloride of lime with sulphuric acid, 100; chloride of lime with sulphate of iron, 99.0; Synder and Svedioli's powder, 99.9; carbolic acid disinfecting powder, 86.6; slaked lime, 84.6; alum, 80.4; sulphate of iron, 76.7; chloralum, 74.9; sulphate of magnesia, 57.1; permanganate of potash with sulphuric acid 51.3.

Francis La Faire, a deaf and dumb man of Wilmington, Delaware, has obtained a patent on a very ingenious invention, which is to be used as an ordinary dinner basket, with a heating apparatus attached, by which a person conveying his dinner to his work may have his warm meal the same as at home. There are compartments for coffee or tea, and edibles, underneath which is a small, neat furnace, which may be heated with charcoal or a lamp, heating the contents to any degree desired. The patentee is a deaf and dumb man.

An inventive Massachusetts mind proposes a plan for making flat roofs fire proof, by so constructing the eaves that the escape may be easily stopped, and providing a water pipe so that the water can be turned on to flood the roof in a very few minutes. The expense would be trifling.

There is a strike in all the shoe factories but one of Utica, New York. The immediate cause of the trouble is the attempt on the part of the employers to break up the Crispin Society, it being alleged that all the large shoe manufacturing firms of Utica had agreed, under penalty of five thousand dollars, not to employ a Crispin.

Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, will receive a legacy of $50,000, and Dartmouth College $10,000, by the will of Jeremiah Kingman, of Barrington, an aged gentleman, who is very feeble and cannot survive long.

Two Baltimore girls had a quarrel recently, and, taking seconds and a male referee, went outside the city to settle it. They stripped to the waist and pounded away for ten rounds, when, as neither could see to pound any longer, they called it a draw.

It is hard work to keep track of the progressive acquisitions of awakened Japan. The very latest novelty is a national anthem which has been composed for the Empire by a canny Scotchman, "formerly bandmaster of H. M. B. Tenth Regiment of Foot," according to the local press.

A Californian Teuton having accomplished the feat of drinking forty-eight glasses of lager in five hours, an emulous compatriot is on his way from St. Louis with the resolve to swill fifty or bust in the endeavor.

Intelligence has been received from Cuba of dreadful famine in that country. The Regent has seized all the crops for the public general benefit; but these do not suffice to feed every one, and multitudes are dying.

The *American Railway Times* is one of the newspapers which suffered in the Boston fire. It had already passed through this ordeal, not very long ago, and now loses nearly everything but the determination which characterizes editors as well as other people. In spite of its troubles it will immediately reappear.

Returns relating to immigration from Liverpool during the month of October have been issued. The number which sailed was 17,859. The nationality of the emigrants seems greatly changed, and, in point of numbers, the English have taken the place of the Irish. Thus, the 17,859 comprised 9,456 English, 205 Scotch, 1,686 Irish and 6,184 other foreigners. The total emigration since January is 178,450.

By the closing of the New York State canals, some forty thousand men are thrown out of employment.

The indolent habits of the Orientals are well illustrated by the following *bon mot*, which, in the regions of the East, has resumed the character of an adage: "No man should run when he can walk, walk when he may stand, stand when he may sit, or sit when he may lie down."

The Cleveland *Herald* unfeelingly remarks, *apropos* of the demise of two Greeley journals in Richmond, Ind., that "Greeley papers are popping off, like rotten eggs, in all directions."

Nobody, so far as we are informed ever saw the body of a mule that died a natural death. A man in Terre Haute, Ind., has one of the hybrids which is now forty-one years old, and it is said is as frisky and nimble with its heels as when a young thing.

Senator Morton and Baron Rothschild.

When I went to Europe, said Senator Morton, I had a letter to the Rothschilds among others I never expected to use. I had my letter of credit there, however. Some weeks after I arrived in Paris, I concluded one day I would just call and see the baron. It was with some difficulty that I made my way down the narrow lane or alley in which the bank is situated. It is a dismal old building, so dark that one cannot see in the offices without the aid of gas, which from day to night burns all the year round. Stepping into an office where several clerks were engaged in writing, I sent my card to the banker. In a moment a messenger returned and ushered me into a small, stingy, and plainly furnished office, in which was seated Mr. Rothschild. It was Baron James I saw. He was leaning over a table, shuffling what seemed to be a bundle of drafts in his hands. He arose as I entered, and pointing to a chair by the side of the desk, asked me to be seated. Still shuffling the drafts in his hands (he did not appear to be looking them over with any fixed purpose), he said to me, "Sir, you're the governor of Indiana?" "Yes," I said. "I have $40,000 of your state bonds; will your State pay them?" "Yes," I said. He went on shuffling the drafts in his hands; and directly, in precisely the same tone in which he had spoken before, repeated: "You're the governor of Indiana?" "Yes," I said. "Well, I have $40,000 of your bonds; will your State pay them?" "Yes," I said. The same motion to go. "Stay," he said; "do not go," and repeated: "You're the governor of Indiana?" "Yes," I said. "I have $40,000 of your bonds; you say your State will pay me?" "Yes," I said, and rose on my seat, the time determined to go. "Sit still," he said, and for a minute or two seemed to forget I was present. Then he turned to me and said: "Do you like the the theater? opera?" I replied I was very fond of music, and he said: "I will send you a ticket to my box." He touched a bell on the desk, and when a clerk appeared in answer, gave him some directions in French. I started in earnest then, and bade him good-by. The next morning I received a note from him with a ticket inclosed, and the enjoyment of his box the remainder of the season.

The London *Lancet* publishes an account of several cases of small pox and scarlet fever, in which the external application of carbolic acid met with marked success. In the case of one patient with small pox, whom Jos saw at the period when papulæ appeared, he ordered an enema, and then had the patient—a girl of eleven years—sponged all over with carbolic acid soap suds. The next day a severe attack of confluent small pox was threatened, but the child was sponged as before, and then her whole body was painted with the carbolic acid glycerine of the British pharmacopœia. Five grains of Dover's powder were given to allay irritability, and the patient slept quietly all night. On several occasions she was sponged again. No vesicles formed, and the patient was convalescent in a few days.

A new iron mill is to be started in Wheeling, West Va., the requisite capital of $100,000 having been subscribed. The location selected is the best for a mill and furnace in the entire region, having almost inexhaustible supplies of coal and limestone at the very mouth of the furnace, with unsurpassed facilities for shipping by river and rail.

Bones are now dug up out of the ancient tombs in Egypt and sent to England for manure. It is, therefore, not improbable that the bones of a Pharaoh may enrich the hop gardens of Kent, almost realizing Shakspeare's lines, that "Cæsar dead and turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

And now another county of Indiana (Giles), is discovered to be underlaid with coal beds from six to fourteen feet thick.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The returns to the New Orleans Exchange show that seventy per cent. of the cotton has been picked, showing an increase of twenty to thirty per cent. greater in the several States than at this time last year.

It is reported that the Khedive of Egypt is about to turn the great pyramid of Ghizeh into a lighthouse for the benefit of the commerce on the Nile. But how will the Pharoahs and Ramses, and Ptolmys roll over in their graves and agitate their cerements as they behold the Khedive making light of their monument?

To-morrow would be a propitious time to remember the poor. Charitable deeds will prove that your thanksgiving is sincere.

The latest feminine fashion is to lie in bed until three o'clock in the afternoon, taking breakfast between sheets and propped up by pillows. After that the newspapers and novels until the hour of rising. This is regarded as the most elegant luxury of indolence.

The Civil Service reform in the Revenue Marine Service, says its chief, have given him a firmer staff of subordinates than he ever had under the old system, which gave no such incentive to keep rivalry in preparation, and in performance of duties, as the present plan of appointment, and promotion, for merit.

A small silk factory has been established in San Francisco, by three practical silk manufacturers from Lyons, France, which is the silk market of the world. They have two looms at work, one of which makes taffetas and the other foulard silks. They express themselves as confident that California possesses all the advantages which the most sanguine could desire for the manufacture of silk, and that it will pay larger profits than any other investment.

Indianapolis needs a teacher's institute badly. Out of sixteen applicants for teachers' certificates examined by the County Examiner, recently, only one passed examination, and he on a basis of seventy-three one hundredths of perfection. One candidate, twice before an applicant, failed to give a satisfactory answer to a single question on the list.

From this time on to the fourth of next March, the Washington correspondents will vex the souls of the American people with rumors of changes in the Cabinet, and will make a cast of it as often as the necessities of the case seem to require. "When you are at a loss for a subject," said an old clergyman to a young one, "pitch into the Pope;" so when news is a little scarce, they publish a Cabinet rumor.

In Sweden the factory system has been applied to butter making, with gratifying results. Cream is carried in wagons in high tinned sheet iron cars in winter from fifty to seventy five miles. The summer it is conveyed in ships in refrigerators. The capital of the company is $575,000. It sends butter to London, Paris and St. Petersburgh for consumption, and is doing a large business.

Another dodge has been invented. A "plain man" in a car or a crowd suddenly finds a good ring in the dirt. A bystander looks at the ring, pronounces the man lucky, and the ring worth ten or fifteen dollars. Of course "plain man" wants to sell it, and will take five dollars. He finds a buyer, who soon discovers that he is sold to the amount of nearly all his investment.

A large number of the most influential colored men in Louisiana have appointed a standing committee of fifteen, with P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor, &c., chairman, "to do all that the exigencies of the situation demands, and, if necessary, to call a convention of the colored people." A belief that they "can no longer trust the white representatives to do their work" is the assigned reason for this move.

During the Vienna Exposition American sleeping cars will be seen, for the first time in Europe, between Paris and Vienna. Hitherto sleeping cars of any sort have been unknown on the continental railways, though most of the travel is by the night expresses.

A rising young sculptor of Cincinnati has designed a group of statuary, representing "Virginia mourning for her dead," intended to be wrought out in marble, in colossal size, as a memorial monument to the Confederate dead of Virginia.

A school teacher in Georgia disagreed with a lady pupil as to the spelling of the word marriage—one insisting upon "mariage," the other upon an equally preposterous orthography. The big brother of the lady came upon the stage, and was about to chastise the teacher for the insult put upon the "spell" of his sister. Teacher drew a pistol and gave big brother a lesson in punctuation. Big brother was brought to a comma-tose state, not to a "full stop."

They tell big stories of the number of buffaloes out in western Kansas just now, making their way south, the animals being so plentiful in some quarters that railroad trains cannot be run with safety.

A citizen of Delaware has obtained a patent on a very ingenious invention, which is to be used as an ordinary dinner basket, with a heating apparatus attached, by which a person conveying his dinner to his work may have his warm meal the same as at home. There are compartments for coffee or tea, and edibles, underneath which is a small, neat furnace, which may be heated with charcoal or a lamp, heating the contents to any degree desired. The patentee is a deaf and dumb man.

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RAPID CITY TRANSIT.

Satisfactory Trial of a Dummy Engine in New York.

[From the New York Herald, 23d.]

Yesterday the committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, at half-past one o'clock, embarked at the City Hall on a Bleecker street car for the up town depot of the Harlem Railroad. Here a low shed adjoining the depot stood a novel vehicle which deserves description. It may be said to be merely an ordinary street car, with an apparatus attached which propels it by the force of steam.

The car is constructed to go in both one direction—that is, so that the engineer will always be stationed at its front so as to see all obstacles in the path and to prevent any possibility of any accident to human life. There is no railroad line in the city on which the test could be of a more severe character. This route is most tortuous and winding. The curves are very sharp and the grades are steep. Yesterday the new vehicle was thoroughly tested. It dragged a heavy load of about fifty persons up the worst hills in the city of New York, and proved the efficacy of the theory of stoppages by the means of brakes.

Before continuing the journey the engine was tested in both the forward and backward movement and very successfully. It then set out, and the car contained, for a time, at first, everything proceeded correctly until the car reached Howard street, when a slight collision occurred with a horse that was standing on the track attached to a truck; but the injury amounted to nothing, and was probably caused by the fact that the track was wet and slippery, and that the sand-boxes, whose out-lets were in front of the wheels, were not in working order.

Fulton ferry was reached forty-three minutes after the party left the depot at Fourteenth street. When the car reached the foot of the Fulton street grade the track was wet and slippery, and the car almost stopped in its progress. But the engineer applied the ingenious contrivance, by which the force of twenty-horse power was used, and the steep acclivity was surmounted. The rest of the journey was completed without incident, and from Fulton ferry the return was accomplished in forty minutes. The genius and ingenuity of the committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was in favor of the new experiment in street travel.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

Monkeys Our Cousins, Not Our Grandparents.

Dr. Ludwig Buechner, the German naturalist, is delivering a course of lectures in New York, on natural history. In his second lecture, on the origin of man, in connection with the theory of the origin and development of life, the Doctor explained the Darwinian theory on the subject, and characterized the hypothesis that man is a descendant of the monkey and the ape as absurd. The higher classes of monkeydom—the gorilla, the chimpanzee and orang-outang were, he said, only our cousins, and there was some satisfaction in that these ugly animals were not our ancestors. But there was no doubt that they descended from the same ancestor who was the forefather of man. The origin of man must be looked for in a tropical region, probably somewhere between Africa or Africa, during the tertiary period. There is a theory that between Southern Asia and Africa there existed a now sunken continent, called Lamuria, of which there are traces in the numerous islands, where according to some authors, the origin of man was placed. The ancestor of man was described as a hairy, long-headed animal, with long arms and short legs, which, by the development of the brain and its moral activities, excelled in the development of man. If the origin of man is placed in the Tertiary period, the time of the origin of man must be traced back hundreds of thousands of years.

Shell Mounds.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe.]

San Pablo is about fifteen miles from Oakland, and lies almost due north, and the road follows the beach. When within three miles of the town we came to a shell mound rising up from the plain to almost the dignity of a hill, and which is now covered with a growth of arrowroot. There is no telling when or by whom that mound was raised, that is almost a mile long and half a mile wide.

Fragments of pottery made of red earth, not to be obtained anywhere in California, are found on the surface and near the top, and about two years ago Mr. McHenry, the owner of the land, dug a trench, and at a depth of forty feet, and about 200 feet from the west, near the base, found numerous skeletons of Indians of all sizes, and some bones of dogs and birds and fishes, and numerous shells. One baby had been rolled in a monstrously long piece of red silk, like the mummies, and had been covered with a coating of a sort of asphaltum. Mr. Henry also found in other parts of the hill evidences enough to show that the mound was a burying place for some extinct tribe of Indians, as the skulls are different from all others known of in the country.

Where the red silk came from would puzzle any one to know, as this must have been a primitive race judging by the rude implements and utensils. All the skeletons were in a sitting posture, with their faces turned northward. The shells that form this mound are oyster, clam, and mussel shells, all having been exposed to the action of fire, and nearly all broken fine. Very rarely are entire shells found. The same kind of mounds, though not so large, are found near San Mateo, on the San Francisco side. They are all near the shore of the bay, and have been made of the shells of oysters and mussels that the Indian used as food, and which they evidently roasted to open. Some think it impossible that such enormous quantities of oysters, etc., could ever have been eaten, and I would never have believed it had I not seen a gentleman eat roast oysters once, and seen the pile of shells he left.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE BEST FOOD FOR HORSES

For horse feed Indian corn possesses all the elements of warmth and nutrition, and is calculated to supply the wear and tear of the hardest worked horse, and keep him in a healthy condition, without any assistance from oats; but the usual addition of hay should be allowed to horses, whatever be the feed that is in use. By a reference to the analysis of corn, it will be observed that there is little loss from woody fibre or other inert substances. It is this principal contained in corn that is to be modified and corrected as a feed and not to be added to by a greater concentration of nutritive matter, or in other words add to the corn materials that do not contain, or at least but in a small degree, those powerful constituents that characterize Indian corn; and for this purpose we will recommend that the corn be in minute division or ground into meal, to insure a greater division in the stomach, and less concentration than would result by feeding it whole and not mixed with extraneous matter, as cut hay, or chaff and a little bran. The bran is to prevent, or at least modify, the costive or binding or heating effects of the corn; the chaff or cut hay is to give sufficient bulk to the feed, thereby keeping the bowels moist and the fecal from contraction. At the same time the horse has a feed before him of which he can eat his fill without producing cramp or colic, which often results from feeding corn whole in a meal without a sufficient mixture or bulk being given it. It is the want of knowledge, together with the extra trouble in cutting hay and mixing such a feed, that forms the chief argument of some stablemen against feeding with corn, and in favor of oats. A carriage or saddle horse, used for shopping, for afternoon rides or drives, can be kept in excellent condition with six pounds of corn meal, three pounds of cut hay, two quarts of wheat bran, and a teacup of salt.

FROZEN PLANTS.

Some clear, still night, Jack Frost will find his way into the lady's parlor or chamber, in which she keeps plants, and, ah me! next morning her sweet pets will be as rigid as the artificial flowers on her bonnet. Now, what shall be done? Don't hurry them into a warm room by the side of a stove, as you would a frost bitten chicken. Let them remain where they are from, close the window shutters or drop the curtains so as to make the room quite dark; then sprinkle the plants with cold water direct from the cistern, and wait for the result. Do not allow the room to become warmer than forty-seven degrees for twenty-four hours. If a few drops of spirits of camphor are thrown into the dish of water before sprinkling, it will be all the better. Plants treated in this way, though frozen so badly that the water will freeze on when sprinkled, yet by keeping the room dark and cool for an entire day they will come out unharmed.

A USEFUL RECIPE.

The white hairs that often appear on horses from the use or wear of saddles or harness, are very unsightly. The following remedy, which is certainly very simple, we can recommend: Take a piece of lard large enough to give the parts a thorough greasing, rub the same with the hand until it becomes quite hot, repeating the operation at least three or four times, and the white hairs will come out, and the hair of natural color take their place. The best time to do this is in the winter, and before the new coat starts.

EXCELLENT SAUSAGES.

Chop, first separately, and then together, one pound and a quarter of veal, with an equal weight of lean pork and the inside fat of the pig. Mix well and strew over the meat an ounce and a quarter of salt, half an ounce pepper, teaspoonful sage, and teaspoonful mace. Turn and chop the sausages until fine, and then press them into a clean pan, and put them in a clean place. Form them when wanted for table, and make into cakes about an inch thick, flour, and then fry in butter.

TO SHOE A HORSE THAT INTERFERES.

Wm. T. Campbell writes the *Rural New Yorker*: "It is very seldom that a horse interferes when barefoot; and it should be the aim of the horseshoer to have the horse's foot, after the shoe is on it, as it was before it was shod; so, instead of a heavy shoe, make one as light as possible—as shoe the same as running horses have. Shoe them close, and there will be no trouble. I have cured animals that interfered badly, in this way."

PERSONAL.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has got the physical measure of forty-five of the fifty Indiana State Senators down to a dot. The average height of the Hoosier law makers is a fraction over five feet ten inches, the tallest of them all being President Friedley—six feet three and a half inches,—and the shortest of stature five feet five inches. The average age is about forty-four years and eight months, the oldest Senator being sixty-nine and the youngest twenty-eight. The aggregate avoirdupois of the forty-five is 7,405 pounds, or 164 2-5 pounds to the man. Physically the Indiana Senate is a "big thing."

Joseph Jefferson is still at his home in Hohokus, a manufacturing village in Bergen county, New Jersey, on the Erie Railway, twenty-five miles from New York. Jefferson's eyes, which were thought to have quite recovered, do not improve, and some of the oculists who have attended him have very little hope of his getting any better. The medical gentlemen even have fears that the comedian's brain is affected, and that he will never be in a condition warranting his return to the stage.

E. Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, of Cleveland, is lying dangerously ill at his residence.

Mlle. Liebhardt, the soprano of the Rubinstein troupe, travels with twenty-eight trunks. With the sixteen all this luggage must give her, we wonder she is able to sing even so well as she does. The New York *Herald* tells this good story about this lady: Her twenty-eight trunks, some of them unstrapped and broken, were carried to Steinway Hall immediately after her arrival in this city, where Mr. Grau hired a room in which to put them. While he was looking after their removal Lucrezia herself appeared, and must have thought Grau was examining the contents, for she struck a wild ballad attitude and exclaimed, "Gott in Himmel, was is das? You creek inside my Kleidergestell?" "Oh," says Grau, "I was looking to see in which one you had brought your voice in!"

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Reasons Why American Woman are Delicate.

Another reason of the delicacy of our women is the far greater style adopted by all classes in dress, and the wearing of corsets during early youth. Naturally, if one has attained a full and fine phys

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BANKERS,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 26, 1872.

The money market continues quiet and indications point to an easier condition of monetary affairs for the next thirty or sixty days. In fact deposits are already increasing, according to the report of some of the banks. But yet the market is only relatively easier, and can scarcely be called in a normal condition. Many of the banks are holding their wrath, so to speak, awaiting developments, and while they are still accommodating their customers as usual, are little inclined to take outside paper such as has no special claim on them, even if in any condition, financially, to do so, for the reason that as yet they know not how soon they may require more money for their own customers. To the outside and miscellaneous borrower money is still very close. Everything is, however, working along calmly and comfortably in bank circles, and they generally expect to be able to meet all ordinary requirements without difficulty.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¼	115¼
10-40s	109¼	109¼
New 5s	109½	109½
Gold	113	113¼
Currency 6s	118¾	118¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113
United States 6-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¼
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¼
Currency Pacific's	119½

—The work of melting the first installment ($1,000,000 of twenty millions $1 gold pieces, which during this month are to be recoined into larger denominations, is now in progress at the Philadelphia Mint. From 1849, when the first one dollar gold pieces were coined at the Philadelphia Mint, to 1854, when the coinage was stopped, there has been $17,999,442 made in that mint alone. It is presumed that the whole issue of $1 gold pieces will amount to over thirty millions. One million of gold dollars, when first issued by the mint, would weigh 1,666 pounds troy, or a trifle over one ton (twenty cwt.) and four-fifths. In twenty millions of dollars we have nearly thirty-three tons. The loss by abrasion in one million dollars is $4,488 87. In other words, $1,000,000, used for 1,000 years, would lose $4,488,87. If the twenty million pieces to be melted were piled in a perpendicular line, they would reach eleven and one-sixth miles. Were the pieces laid flat on a level plain, they would extend one hundred and fifty-eight miles.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 26, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	113	113	112¾	112¾
Canton	40	40		
Western Union Tel	83	83		
Quicksilver	37	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	90	90½	90¼	89¾
Adams Express		92		
Wells, Fargo Express		60		
American Express		57		
United States Express		67		
New York Central	94¾	95¼	94¾	94¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	114	114½		
Michigan Southern	92	92		
Illinois Central		132		
Cleveland and Pittsb'h		90¾		
Chicago and Northwest		81½		80
Do. preferred		90½	91	90
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	34	34	34	34
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Wabash	46¾	47	46¾	46¾
Do. Preferred	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Mississippi	47¾	47	46¾	46¾
Union Pacific	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago and Alton	109	109		
Do. preferred				
Boston, Hartford & Erie				
Harlem		130		
New Jersey Central	103			

—The Board of Underwriters at their meeting on Saturday in New York, adopted the recommendation of the committee to which the subject had been referred that an additional premium of fifty cents per $100 be charged on warehouses having the dangerous Mansard roof, and on goods contained in such warehouses.

—By an error of the Telegraph Company, we were made last evening to quote Northwest Common as closing at 90, which would have indicated that the corner was broken, but to-day it remains in full force. The *preferred* stock closes at 80 and the common at 100.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	56¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Phila. and Erie	21¾	North Pennsa. R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	52	United Co.'s of N. J.	124
Catawissa	32	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	38½	Reading	98¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, November 26, 1872.

REPORTED BY WM. HOLMES.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.
Monday, Nov. 25	1,580	4,100	1,000	15
Monday, Nov 25	980	4,220	3,030	
Tuesday, Nov. 26	1,100	3,000	2,225	
Total	4,260	9,321	6,225	30

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.
Monday, Nov. 25	940	4,000	1,230	15
Tuesday, Nov. 26	1,140	3,815	1,800	
Total	2,080	7,815	3,030	15

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week, to the time of writing, have been fair, both of through and way stock. At this time there is not many buyers in the yard and trade rules dull. Advices from the East are not favorable, and the prospect is that prices will rule lower than last week. No enough cattle have changed hands on which to base quotations, and we withhold until our next report.

Hogs.

The run of hogs this week to date fair. The demand, however, is not good to-day, and the market is dull and inclined with prices lower than last week. The quality of the offerings is fair. Light smooth hogs sell better than heavy. Below will be found current rates.

FARMERS.

Extra Philadelphia, $4 45; prime do, $4 35 to $4 40; Yorkers, $4 25; light smooth pigs $4 05 to $4 20.

The run of sheep this week is fair. The quality is just medium. The market rules slow, with but few sheep changing hands. Prices are about lower than last week. Following are the rates current: Extra 100 lbs, $6 25; extra 95 lbs, $5 90@6 10; extra, 90 lbs, $5 75@6 00; prime 80 to 85 lbs, $5 25@5 50.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, November 26, 1872.

REMARKS.—Considerable snow fell last night and to-day, but the weather being warm it melts nearly as fast as it falls, and this evening the buildings polish to rain. Should such prove to be the case, the prospects for a rise in the rivers will be bright. Ten or twelve feet of water would be a welcome sight to coal dealers, and indeed, our entire community would be benefitted and the people below rejoice in the knowledge that there would not be a scarcity of coal during the coming winter.

The markets shows no change worthy of note, and it is unnecessary to refer to them, except to say that bacon is selling readily at the reduced figures given yesterday. The receipts of wheat continue light, and prices are stronger. There is a full supply of poultry, wild game, venison, &c., so that there can be no excuse for not having a good Thanksgiving dinner.

We have remarked that the receipts of grain were light. As an evidence of the fact we give the following arrivals since our last: Wheat, 3,000 sacks; corn, 2,000 sacks; elevator —oats, bushels, 3,470. The receipts of produce during the past twenty-four hours were as follows: Flour, 1,000 barrels; apples, 320 barrels; cheese, 661 boxes; butter, 31 packages; bacon, pieces, 10.

It will be seen by our import column that still another invoice of silver ore has been received at the works of *Messrs. Smythe, Moorhead & Co.* all the way from the dominions of Brigham Young. This branch of business is booming up and bids fair to rival older departments of trade.

In consequence of the general uniformity of the market we omit extended quotations to-day.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—All dealers agree that the market is one of the dullest experienced for a long time, dealers being wide apart in their views. Parkers—Price's nominal, Long Island $4 55; outsiders $4 25@4 25. We did learn of a single transaction.

REFINED.

Dealers being apart in their views we have nothing in the way of sales to report. We quote standard brands, Philadelphia delivery, for any time this year at 27c; of b. at works, 25¾@26c.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 26.—The *Herald* says: The week has been very quiet at petroleum, with limited transactions. The only sale we have to note is the following: 1,200 bbls crude part each of, on private terms.....$4 45

NEW YORK, November 26—Closing, November 25.—Market dull, with scarcely any shipping demand. Goods in bulk lie, with 1,200 bbls at 44½ twice. Refined held at 25½c, without sales. Cases 31½@32c; crude 6,030 bbls sold on private terms. Naphtha easier; 2,000 bbls sold at 18c for city. Philadelphia delivery dull and prices entirely nominal; refined 25c for early delivery.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 26.—Prices nominal and market dull at $4 45.

TITUSVILLE, November 26.—There is nothing doing at all; pool price $4 45.

OIL CITY, November 26.—Market dull at $4 50@4 55; low grades $4 40@4 45; upper cod $4 55.

ROUSEVILLE, November 26.—Market dull and quiet, with no sales to report; pool is $4 45.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.—Market quiet at 26½c for refined. Crude in bulk 15½c. Cases 30½c. Sales none. Futures 27c.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line.]

PARKERS, November 26.—Nothing to buttock; dull.

OIL CITY, November 26.—Market quiet at $4 75.

TITUSVILLE, November 26.—Market dull and unchanged; best at $4 45.

FRANKLIN, November 26.—No quotations; nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, November 26.—Market quiet at $4 45.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
T W Millers	American Oil Works	157
Rock & Moorhead	Citizens' Oil Works	232
Reed & Co	Tweddle	157
Central Refining Co	Ster ling Oil Works	388
Central Refining Co	Riverside Oil Works	453
Total		1,387

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
American Oil Works	223	Citizens' Oil Works	232
Tweddle	157	Sterling Oil Works	336
Riverside Oil Works	461		
Total			1,381

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Central Refining Co, 403 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Rialston & Young, 574 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....977

New York Finance and Trade

Gold 112⅞@113

NEW YORK, November 26, 1872—P. M.

THE CORNER BREAKS

The Northwestern corner culminated this afternoon, when the stock declined and was offered at 100, with 85¾ bid. With the possible exception of 2-0 shares reported yesterday at 180 and 185, it is probable that every transaction above 155 has been a hoax. All the settlements possible to make have been made privately. It is believed the clique have taken in cash from one to $2,500,000 and $5,500,000, and that $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 differences remain to be adjusted by the Courts, where the corner will, with the Erie suit against Gould, hereafter divide attention with the Erie receiverships.

MONEY.

Money active and stringent during the forenoon at 1 2-3 @1 ¾ per day. Closed 1 ¾ per day and per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange quiet at 10½ long, and 110@110¼ short sight.

Gold dull and steady throughout the day at 112⅞@113, closing at 112⅝@113. Loans 1-32 to flat for borrowing and 5@6 percent. for carrying. Clearings $72,000,000. Treasury disbursements $167,000. The Treasury will sell $1,000,000 to-morrow, Thursday being a holiday.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and firm at the quotations as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881, cps	116½	5-20s, 1867	115¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	5-20s, 1868	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	113¼	10-40s, cps	108¾
5-20s, 1867	115¼	6s, cps	118¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady, at the following quotations:

Missouri 6s	96	Virginia, old	47
Tennessee, old	67	Virginia, new	47
Tennessee, new	25½	North Carolinas, new	21¾
Canton, new	40		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market has been irregular. Opened weak and declined 5@6 per cent. before the first call, with Pacific Mail, Western Union, Northwestern preferred and Ohio & Mississippi declining. The market subsequently recovered 1@1 per cent., notably in New York Central and Wabash. After the first board prices were again weak and so continued until about three o'clock, when the lowest figures of the day were made. Pacific Mail selling at 89¾; Lake Shore 91¾; St. Joseph 32, Northwest preferred 89, Erie 19¾, Ohio & Miss. 46¾, Rock Island 103¾, Western Union 77, Wabash 47¾, Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central 92¾; Union Pacific 96¾. After three o'clock it was announced that all Northwest settlements were made, and the market quickly advanced 3@4½ per cent. Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island and Union Pacific leading the features. There was a slight reaction from the last advance under sales to realize profits, but the market closed strong, 90 was bid for Northwest common. The night sales were all this side of 90. Thought to range them in at 89@90. They are also reported as holding the Northwest in Indiana in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi. The short interest in the market is smaller than for years.

Canton	40½	St. Paul	33¾
Western Union	77½	Do. preferred	74¾
Quicksilver	37	Wabash	46¾
Atlantic Express	60	Fort Wayne	97
Wells-Fargo Express	57½	Chicago and Alton	108
United States Express	67½	Ohio and Mississippi	47¾
Pacific Mail	90	Burlington and Quincy	131
New York Central	94¾	Lake Shore	91¾
Erie	19¾	Panama	98
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	132
Northwest	89½	Central Pacific	100
Do. pref	89¾	Hartford and Erie	7¾
Rock Island	103¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 26, 1872.

FLOUR.—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull and declining; No 1 $1 17@1 19; rejected $7 85@8 00. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 31¾@32c; rejected 30c. Oats firm; No 2, 23@23½; rejected 22c. Rye firm; No 2, 86c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No 2 fall 60c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork steady at $13 00@13 25. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 7¾c for spot. Green hams 10c. Dry salted shoulders 6¼c; clear sides 8¾c. Bulk meats unchanged; new shoulders from 15 to 25 days 6c. Whisky quiet and weak at 89½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Cotton in light demand and quiet; sales of the middling grades for the day for futures, 11,600 bales; November 18¾@19c; December 18¾ @18 15-16c; January 19¼@19 3-16c; February 19 5-16c; March 19 7-16@19 ½c; April 19¾c; May at 19 7-16@19 ½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; No 3 spring at $1 06@1 07; No 2 do at $1 08@1 09; common to good $1 09@1 20; good to choice $1 21@1 30; white Genesee $1 30@1 40. Corn 2@3c lower; sales 70,000 bushels at 49@49½c for mixed Western in store; 49½@50c for unsound do afloat; 50@51c for sound do afloat; 51@52c for yellow Southern; 52@53c for white Southern. Oats 1@2c lower; sales 40,000 bushels at 32@32½c for Western mixed; 33@34c for white do. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged; held at $1 45. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $13 50@13 75; old mess $13 25@13 50. Lard dull and heavy at 8½@8¾c for prime steam. Whisky heavy at 90c. Alcohol firmer at 93c. Wheat dull; No 1 spring $1 06@1 07; No 2 spring $1 08@1 09; No 3 do $1 02@1 03; winter red western $1 10@1 11; amber western $1 12@1 13; white State $1 25@1 30. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn sale active; steamer, western mixed 49½@50c; sail do 50@51c. Oats firm; sail mixed Western 33@34c; white new 36@38c. Rye firm; western 94@95c. Hay quiet, selling at $1 10 @1 20; fair to choice prime timothy $1 25@1 30. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar fair to good refining 8½@8¾c; Cuba 9 3-16@9 5-16c. Rice firm at 7½@8½c. Petroleum—crude 15½c; refined 26½@27c; naphtha 25c. Tobacco—Ohio and State 8@10c; common to good 8½@8 6-16c; good to choice 9@12c. Wool—Texas and California 30@40c; Oregon 45@50c; Alcohol firmer at 93c. Wheat quiet; No 1 spring $1 06@1 07; No 2 do $1 08@1 09; No 3 do $1 02@1 03; winter red western $1 10@1 11; amber western $1 12@1 13; white State $1 25@1 30. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn sale active; steamer, western mixed 49½@50c; sail do 50@51c. Oats firm; sail mixed Western 33@34c; white new 36@38c. Rye firm; western 94@95c. Hay quiet, selling at $1 10@1 20; fair to choice prime timothy $1 25@1 30. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar fair to good refining 8½@8¾c; Cuba 9 3-16@9 5-16c. Rice firm at 7½@8½c. Petroleum—crude 15½c; refined 26½@27c; naphtha 25c. Tobacco—Ohio and State 8@10c; common to good 8½@8 6-16c; good to choice 9@12c. Wool—Texas and California 30@40c; Oregon 45@50c; Alcohol firmer at 93c. Wheat quiet; No 1 spring $1 06@1 07; No 2 do $1 08@1 09; No 3 do $1 02@1 03; winter red western $1 10@1 11; amber western $1 12@1 13; white State $1 25@1 30. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn sale active; steamer, western mixed 49½@50c; sail do 50@51c. Oats firm; sail mixed Western 33@34c; white new 36@38c. Rye firm; western 94@95c. Hay quiet, selling at $1 10@1 20; fair to choice prime timothy $1 25@1 30. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar fair to good refining 8½@8¾c; Cuba 9 3-16@9 5-16c. Rice firm at 7½@8½c. Petroleum—crude 15½c; refined 26½@27c; naphtha 25c. Tobacco—Ohio and State 8@10c; common to good 8½@8 6-16c; good to choice 9@12c. Wool—Texas and California 30@40c; Oregon 45@50c; Alcohol firmer at 93c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 14; No 2 do $1 08; rejected $1 01. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 38c. Rye lower; No 1, 61c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2, 71c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, November 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 67 cars to arrive, 1,175 making the total for the week to-day 5,250, or 16 cars, against 1,750 cars last week. Market without any life, and there are not sufficient sales to give to the market, the usual quotations of any transaction. The being Thanksgiving week, and poultry and game being abundant, there is not the usual demand for beef. The Eastern market being also off, buyer don't care to load. Prices are nominally as follows: Extra to select sales owners would be compelled to sell at $6 00@6 25; good to extra shipping steers, 1,350 to 1,450 lbs, $5 40@5 75; do 1,250 to 1,350 lbs, at $5@5 50; do 1,150 to 1,250 lbs, at $4 50@4 75; Michigan steers, 1,200 lbs, at $4 50@4 75; Illinois cows and heifers, at $3 50@4 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 800, making the total for the week thus far 2,800, against 3,200 last week. Market not yet opened. Hogs—Receipts to-day 5,500, making the total for the week 16,000, against 13,200 same time last week. The market was dull at 10c for per cwt off of yesterday's closing prices. The railways have now plenty of fresh cars and the accumulation of stock against the snow blockade is being gradually worked off. There is still a large number of hemlins hogs in the pens, which is a considerable and a dead expense to the owners. Light hogs are in the best board prices were again weak and no one opened until about three o'clock, when the lowest figure of the day were made. Pacific Mail selling at 89¾; Lake Shore 91¾; St. Joseph 32, Northwest preferred 89, Erie 19¾, Ohio & Miss. 46¾, Rock Island 103¾, Western Union 77, Wabash 47¾, Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central 92¾; Union Pacific 96¾. After three o'clock it was announced that all Northwest settlements were made, and the market quickly advanced 3@4½ per cent. Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island and Union Pacific leading the features. There was a slight reaction from the last advance under sales to realize profits, but the market closed strong, 90 was bid for Northwest common. The night sales were all this side of 90. Thought to range them in at 89@90. They are also reported as holding the Northwest in Indiana in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi. The short interest in the market is smaller than for years.

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New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Cotton in light demand and quiet; sales of the middling grades for the day for futures, 11,600 bales; November 18¾@19c; December 18¾ @18 15-16c; January 19¼@19 3-16c; February 19 5-16c; March 19 7-16@19 ½c; April 19¾c; May at 19 7-16@19 ½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; No 3 spring at $1 06@1 07; No 2 do at $1 08@1 09; No 3 do $1 02@1 03; winter red western $1 10@1 11; amber western $1 12@1 13; white State $1 25@1 30. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn sale active; steamer, western mixed 49½@50c; sail do 50@51c. Oats firm; sail mixed Western 33@34c; white new 36@38c. Rye firm; western 94@95c. Hay quiet, selling at $1 10@1 20; fair to choice prime timothy $1 25@1 30. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar fair to good refining 8½@8¾c; Cuba 9 3-16@9 5-16c. Rice firm at 7½@8½c. Petroleum—crude 15½c; refined 26½@27c; naphtha 25c. Tobacco—Ohio and State 8@10c; common to good 8½@8 6-16c; good to choice 9@12c. Wool—Texas and California 30@40c; Oregon 45@50c; Alcohol firmer at 93c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Business has been checked to-day by the snow storm, but a fair amount of staple goods has been distributed to first hands, and jobbers are busy filling orders. The jobbing trade in dress goods is steady and moderately active, with a good consumptive inquiry for brown and bleached cottons and dyed goods. The *Daily Bulletin* says cassimeres and wool flannels continue scarce in first hands. Worsted rubber lens active, although there is a fair demand for cassimeres and tweeds. Blankets firm at an advance. Foreign goods are in moderate request and prices rule steady on the basis of gold.

Watertown Live Stock Mar et.

WATERTOWN, Mass., November 26.—Beef cattle—Receipts to day 1,36, trade very quiet, and what transactions were made in lots to come with buyers' figures; prices 3c lower on first class cattle; and from ½ to ¾c on a ton lots of young stock; sales of about 400 cattle at $3 00@6 00; five quality 6 cows 80; second $8 00@5 50; third $4 00@3 38. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,251; market inactive and prices nearly ½c per lb lower; sales in lots at $3 00@5 50 each, extra $6 00. Hogs—

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 26.—Tobacco firm; sales very light. Cotton quiet and steady; low middling 17½c. Wheat quiet at $1 40@1 50. Corn in fair demand at 50 @55c; sacked. Oats in fair demand at 35c for sacked. Rye active and firmer; extreme range $1 02@1 12; bulk sales at $1 04@1 10. Meal—Prime, nominal at $3 25. Hides—Green to dry salted; shoulders 4½c. Bacon—Clear rib sides, 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Green shoulders 5¾c. Lard—In ice leaf, tierce, 7c; keg 8½c. Whisky steady at 90c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 2 spring $1 08; No 3 red at $1 17. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 30½c. Oats in demand; light fall holders firm; No 2, 25@25½c; rejected quiet. No 2 37@38c. Whisky steady at 90c. Mess pork $14 00. Dry salt meats nearly; long clear sides and clear rib sides 6½c; shoulders 4½c. Bacon dull; sides 8½@8¾c; clear sides 9½@9¾c. Lard—Prime steam at 8@8¼c. Hogs $4 00@4 05. Cattle firm at $3 25@5 00 for fair to extra.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 26.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 17c. Flour firm and in fair demand; family $7 50@8 00. Wheat $1 10@1 25. Oats 25@25c; loose in demand. Corn—Receipts 1,000 bushels; 1,000 bushels Cornmeal $2 75. Provisions firm; bulk shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 8c. Bacon, shoulders 7½c; sides 12½c. Lard—kettle dried 9c. Hogs $4 00.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No 2 red at $1 06@1 08; white $2 00. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; yellow 66c; white 65c. Oats dull and unchanged; western 36c; state 37c. Barley—demand good; western 90c@$1; Canada $1 15@1 28. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $15 50@15 75. Whisky 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 14; No 2 do $1 08; rejected $1 01. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 38c. Rye lower; No 1, 61c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2, 71c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—Corn weak; mixed 58c; yellow 60c; white 61c. Hay dull and no sales; prime $25; choice $26. Pork dull and nominal at $15 50@16 00. Bacon unchanged. Sterling exchange 2½ Sight ¼ discount. Gold, 113c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 26.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middling 16@16½c. Cornmeal dull and drooping at $2 85. Corn dull and declining at 50@52½c. Hay quiet at $1 20@1 25. Bulk meats dull and prices drooping; shoulders 6¼c; clear sides 7½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., November 26.—Wheat firmer and held higher; No. 1 red winter $1 16; No 2 do $1 48 asked, and $1 47 offered. Corn firmer; new at 36@37c; old 45c; steady; No 1, 50c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., November 26.—Wheat steady; No 1 amber Michigan $1 30; white State $1 45. Barley dull and very quiet at $1 00@1 07.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—Cotton active; sales 11 000 bales; good ordinary 17½c; low middlings 18¼c; middlings 19½c; middling Orleans 19¾c. Receipts, 11,239 bales; exports, Havre, 1,936 bales; Liverpool, 2,400 bales; coast, 1 bale; stock, 139,250 bales.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,

ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA,

And AQA AMMONIA.

Office No. 19 Market street, Pittsburgh

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure From New York.

1872.

Cuba	November 27	Liverpool.
Holland	November 27	London.
Newark	November 30	Liverpool.
Batavia	November 30	Liverpool.
Pacific	November 30	Liverpool.
Egypt	November 30	Liverpool.
Europa	November 30	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	November 30	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., November 26, 1872.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather raining; thermometer 48 at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., November 26, 1872.

River stationary, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 34 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 26, 1872.

River four feet nine inches and rising. The Carrie Brooks departed for Pittsburgh at 9 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, 10:30 A. M.; Anchor, for Cincinnati, 7 P. M. Snowed all morning; cloudy and cool this evening. M

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 26.—The river is stationary with two feet in the canal and two feet in the rapids chute. Five feet is reported at French Island. Arrived—J Reamer, m ..... 1 Beyers, McG & Co, o 1
Mary Houston, New Orleans. The new locks are all right again, and boats can now pass through the new canal.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 26.—No change in the river, with eighteen inches on Harpeth shoals. A rise is expected from the heavy rains of yesterday and last night. Weather clear.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 26.—Arrived—Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis; James Howard, New Orleans; F. P. Gracy, Cape Girardeau; St. Lake, Memphis. Departed—A. Durfee, Memphis; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati City; City of Alton, lays up for the present. Rise and barges are aground at Thirty Point. River has fallen five inches. Weather smoky and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 26.—Clear and pleasant. River fell four inches. Departed—Robt. Mitchell, Ike Kilgore, New Orleans; John D. Parker, Cincinnati; Rhine Rhode, St. Louis.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	W. Stewart	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Hemphill	Elizabeth.	
Courier	R. R. Adams	Geneva.	
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.	

Departed.

Chieftain	Stewart	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Hemphill	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	P. Donaldson	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet three inches, and stationary.

GLASSHOUSE—Three feet nine inches.

Boats to Leave To-Day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 4 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Wheeling.....Carrie Brooks, Darlington, 2 P. M.

THE weather was changeable. In the forenoon we had quite a snow storm. In the evening there were indications of rain.

THE only arrivals and departures were the packets.

CAPTAIN W. T. COX has been licensed as an Ohio falls pilot.

THE Mimeo's and H. Clay Wilson left New Orleans for Cincinnati Saturday.

THE steamboat Anna was attached Saturday by the United States Marshal, on the process of one of her owners.

THE Hornet and Fearless arrived on Saturday at the foot of the Falls in a tow of nine coal barges. They could not be made to come through.

THE towboat W. H. Brown is to be dismantled. Her engines and all of his will be used on the new boat, to be built as soon as the weather will permit.

THE steamer Collier is at the Holiday Bend with three coastal barges loaded with Pittsburgh manufactures for St. Louis. She can't get over Beckwith.

AMONG the boats loading are the Juniata, Henry Probasco, Bellevernon, Messenger and Lemuel. They will leave to-day, Tuesday, for coal to complete their trips.

RAMAGE tonnage is so scarce at Pomeroy that the Transportation Company have been forced to charter a boat to go up the river to bring before the probable closing of navigation.

THE Mary Miller is coming up the river with 12 wheels of oranges, 10 barrels cheese, 10 barrels molasses, 300 packages for Cincinnati, 30 barrels of lard, 30 barrels mixtures for Wheeling; 25 ditto for Pittsburgh.

THE Ella Hughes was paid $200 for helping the Robert Mitchell off the sand bar. Capt. Hughes demanded $500 for load to Cairo, and after discharging she returned to Paducah, where she will lay up for the winter. Hard on the land river.

PERRY

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

The Constitutional Convention.

Another Day's Session of the Wise Men.

Election of a Stenographer.

Additional Propositions Submitted.

An Adjournment Until January.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 26, 1872.

Pursuant to adjournment, at ten o'clock this morning the Convention again assembled. More members were in their seats than were present yesterday, the new comers being mainly from Philadelphia.

It was pretty generally understood that to-day again the resolution introduced yesterday, relative to an adjournment to Philadelphia, would be brought up—rather taken from the table as unfinished business; and as the proposition had not developed yesterday the support its friends expected, telegrams were sent during the night to the absent members known to be in its favor, urging them to be present to-day. As a consequence they were in their places, and the resolution went through, as will be found stated below. So when the Convention adjourns to-morrow it will be to meet in Philadelphia on the 7th day of January next.

Mr. Hay of Allegheny, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures, presented a report in relation to the official reporting of the debates and proceedings of the Convention. The Committee had a meeting last evening, and had before it—for the purpose of acquiring all information in regard to the matter, the various applicants for the official stenographic position who were in attendance upon the body, awaiting the result. As the issue of the consultation and deliberation the report was presented. Its essence was contained in a couple of resolutions tacked to it to this effect—that a proper compensation to the reporter would be one dollar and forty cents per thousand "ems"—the said sum to include the cost of all stationery and other material used in doing the work; that the report of each day's proceedings should be laid on the desks of the members the succeeding day; and that no documents from the Departments as replies to resolutions of inquiry of the Convention, no letters, no petitions, no memorials, no resolutions, should be included in the reporting, unless by special order of the Convention.

It was anticipated that when the matter embodied in the report would again be brought before the body it would again be as it was on the first days of the session, the point of departure for a wide discussion. It so proved.

Mr. Hay explained that perhaps the price recommended was not the lowest at which the work could be done, but that it was deemed to be the lowest at which the work could be well done.

A page of such a volume as the *Legislative Journal* contains about 1,000 "ems," so that if the proceedings of the Convention were printed in like form the price per page would be $9 80. The Illinois Convention paid $ 5 a page.

Quite a number of the delegates were opposed to any stenographic report whatever, and representing these, in order to test the sense of the convention, Mr. Buckalew moved to lay the whole matter on the table, but he couldn't get his motion through. A majority were in favor of a reporter.

Upon motion of Mr. Wherry, after the report of the committee had been adopted, the Convention proceeded to the election of an official stenographer, whereupon the following nominations were made:

Messrs. D. F. Murphy, A. J. McCleary, Charles Flowers and A. M. Martin.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays. Upon the first ballot no election was had. The vote stood:

Murphy	46
McCleary	40
Flowers	35
Martin	24

Upon the second ballot the vote stood:

Murphy	52
Flowers	43
Martin	54

The Convention proceeded to a third ballot. It was the last and settled the matter. The vote stood:

Murphy	58
Flowers	54

The result was announced by the chair, who declared Mr. Murphy the official stenographer of the Convention.

The election over, the House proceeded to its regular business.

Mr. G. W. Patterson offered several resolutions: That no person should vote upon local questions unless he owned property; that the Legislature should exclude from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes; that the system of cumulative voting was an innovation, and opposed to the principles of democratic equality. Resolutions referred to the Committee on Suffrage.

Mr. Woodward presented a resolution that the names of absentees should be published in two different newspapers of opposite politics. Laid on the table.

Mr. Carson presented a resolution that the word "white" be stricken from the Constitution. Referred to Committee on Suffrage.

Mr. Woodward: Increasing the facilities of aggrieved parties in courts of law. Referred to Committee on Declaration of Rights.

Mr. Temple: Extending the right of suffrage irrespective of race. Referred to Committee on Suffrage.

Mr. McAllister: Extending the term of the Judges of the Common Pleas to fifteen years, and making them ineligible to re-election. Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. McCamant: Constituting eight hours a legal day's work, and prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age in mines or breakers. Committee on Mining Interests.

Mr. Campbell: Establishing justices' courts in the city of Philadelphia in lieu of the aldermanic system, the justices to be attorneys at law of five years standing, to be paid stated salaries and to have jurisdiction in civil suits of a certain amount, and in criminal cases when the penalty can not be an imprisonment for a longer term than one month, or a fine exceeding $100; said justices' courts to have juries of seven persons, a majority of whom may render a verdict. Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Worrell: Providing for the adoption by courts of law of rules for the orderly transaction of business, having regard as far as possible to the chronology of suits. Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. H. W. Smith: Changing the times of the sessions of the several courts in office during good behavior, and providing for the filling of judicial vacancies by appointment of the Governor. Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hazzard: Providing for juries of less than twelve persons in Justices' courts, two-thirds of whom may render a verdict, and also providing for the waiving of trial by jury by parties to civil suits. Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. J. N. Purviance: Prohibiting the members of the General Assembly from receiving more mileage or any other compensation, directly or indirect, than what is provided by law. Committee on Legislation. Also, prohibiting the payment of moneys out of the public treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law. Committee on Legislation.

Also, providing for a statement prepared by the Auditor General within forty days after the adjournment of the Assembly, of the amount of money expended during the session. Committee on Executive Departments.

Mr. Wetherill: Giving the right to stockholders in corporations at any election to vote according to the number of their shares, and to accumulate, as they see fit, such shares upon one candidate, or to distribute them upon several. Committee on Railroads and Canals.

Mr. Carter: Inquiring into the expediency of relieving the members of such religious societies that are opposed to war, from the penalties of refusing to do military service.

Also, providing for the holding of the State election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November. Committee on Legislation.

Mr. Howard: Prohibiting the Legislature from delegating power to local authorities.

Also, throwing additional guards and securities around the public Sinking Fund.

Also, providing for the passage of two appropriation bills by the Legislature, one making provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt; the other for miscellaneous expenses.

Also, restraining the power of the Legislature in the creation of Commissions. All referred to Committee on Public and Municipal Debts.

Also, providing for the creation of a Financial Board of Control, to regulate the depositing of the public moneys in such banks and banking institutions as would pay the best rate of interest for the same. Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

Mr. Bartholomew: Prohibiting any person incumbent of a judicial office from accepting any other office not judicial during the term for which elected or appointed, or for four years thereafter. Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Roob: Prohibiting the enactment of any retroactive law. Committee on Declaration of Rights.

Mr. Collins: Prohibiting the diversion of school funds to any other purpose. Committee on Education.

Mr. Clark, of Indiana: Providing for the assembling of a convention to revise the Constitution once in every thirty years. Committee on Future Amendments.

Mr. Fugh: Providing for the creation of a Bureau of Statistics to take cognizance of births, marriages and deaths. Committee on Executive Departments.

An unimportant business, the consideration of the discussion of which the Convention adjourned yesterday—"that when the Convention adjourn on Wednesday it adjourn to meet on the first Tuesday of January, 1873"—was taken up and gave rise to a spirited debate. Several amendments were offered, providing for an adjournment to an earlier date, but they were all voted down, and finally the resolution enamended was passed.

Upon motion of Mr. Buckalew an order of the House was passed directing the assembling of the five first standing committees announced yesterday, in the city of Philadelphia on the third day of January, before the meeting of the Convention, to prepare reports for the action of the Convention when it should assemble. Mr. McVeigh wanted the order extended to all the standing committees, intending them to meet in Philadelphia, but he was not backed by a majority of the House. A motion of adjournment until to-morrow morning then prevailed.

ASCALON.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., November 26.—River six feet ten inches and falling. Arrived—Shawnee, Evansville; H. T. Hudson, Memphis. Departed—Camelia, New Orleans.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 26.—Rained during the night. Clear and warm to-day. Mercury 66. River stationary. Port list: Up—Arlington, Mary Miller, Idlewild and Leclaire. Down—Mary Dudgeon, Kidyville, Mary Anderson, Tennessee and Idlewild, generally with good trips. Business active.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Arrived—Kellogg, Cairo; St. Joseph, Memphis. Departed—Kellogg and Glasgow, New Orleans; Grenada, Memphis; Alpha, Keokuk. River falling, with only four feet in Cairo. Weather fair but cool.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 26.—Down—Colossus, Pargoud and Natchez. Up—Andy Johnson, Minnesota, Pauline Carroll. Cool and cloudy. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—Arrived—Indiana, Louisville; Mary F. Forsythe, St. Louis. Departed—Shannon, Memphis. Clear and pleasant.

MARRIED ON COMPULSION.

Heroic Conduct of a Young Lady who had Loved, not Wisely, but Too Well.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, November 22.]

In the Circuit Court yesterday a petition was filed by W. H. H. Russell, attorney, in the name of Philip Boulo vs. Julia Boulo. The prayer of the petition is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony, entered into on the 20th of June, 1871, in the city of St. Louis. The marriage, it alleged, was never consummated. And thereby hangs a tale. The parties are both young, high spirited, of Southern blood and birth, and one is beautiful. They were residents of the city of Mobile, and moved in circles of the highest respectability. An intimacy sprang up between them, which continued for a year and a half, when the young lady discovered that matters had proceeded too far. The lover, apprehending violence at the hands of her relatives, sold out his business and came to St. Louis. He opened a store, and is still thriving.

Last summer, while walking down Lucas place in company with a couple of friends, he was met by a lady who knew him well. He did not at first recognize her until she raised her veil, and then he was startled to find his Julia standing before him. She demanded in his presence that they took up their abode at Hannibal. There, seated under the statue of Benton, under the shadow of green trees, they talked over the past, and hours they had passed together in their Southern home. The old love, which had undergone a change, and but little of the old love left in his heart, was for her visit was to obtain reparation for the wrong she had suffered. She gave him the choice of two unmistakable terms, that unless he made her his wife within twenty-four hours, he should know the dread man. She had come for this sole purpose, and was determined to accomplish her object. She did not care to accomplish him, and said so to the people in Mobile immediately after the performance of the ceremony. A well learned of the wretchedness of her whilom lover, and obtaining a letter of introduction to Father Hyan, the poet, to Bishop Ryan, had followed him to this city. There was no escape in his case and in her voice as she spoke, and the young man knew the consequences of a refusal. He consented. The train went to the residence of Bishop Ryan, and the ceremony was performed without delay. The bride then departed for Mobile, and has never since been seen by her husband. More than a year has elapsed, and now the husband comes into court and prays for a divorce on the grounds stated.

OHIO NEWS.

Certificates of incorporation have been filed by the Muskingum Building Association, of Zanesville, with $50,000 capital stock, and the Cincinnati Coal and Freight Elevator Company, of Cincinnati, with a capital stock of $100,000.

A quarrel over a chew of tobacco caused one colored youth in Defiance to stab another on Wednesday last.

John Etchen, while out hunting in Wyandotte, discovered four wild turkeys pecking an ear of corn; he fetched his gun and fired, killing three of them, and wounding the fourth.

Mrs. Mary Snyder, mother of Daniel Snyder, residing near Etonville, Wyandotte county, died at her residence, near Leesville, Crawford county, on Monday, November 11th, in the 106th year of her age. She was born in Bedford county, Pa. She was the mother of fifteen children, five daughters and ten sons. Three daughters and two sons survive her.

The Springfield *Republic* and *Advertiser*, both daily, have been consolidated, and will hereafter be issued as the *Republic and Advertiser*.

The mail between Harnesville and Ashland is carried by a dog team. The trip is made with a fine Newfoundland dog, a distance of eight miles, in an hour and three-quarters.

The Catholics of Randolph, Portage county, have recently completed a fine church at a cost of $16,000. The organ cost $2,800.

John Beaton, of Mifflin township, Franklin county, a boy of eight years, knocked his father down a few days ago, and when the constable came to arrest him, whipped the officer likewise. He was finally lodged in jail. His sister is an inmate of the Reform school for girls.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 26.—Cotton steady and in fair demand: middling 24½@24½c; net receipts 2,216 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 30,164 bales.

Charleston.

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Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 26.—Cotton quiet; good grades scarce: middlings 25c; net receipts 3,501 bales; sales 2,157 bales; stock 39,789 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 26.—Cotton firm; low middlings 24½c; middlings 26½c; net receipts 2,586 bales; exports coastwise, 994 bales; sales 56 bales; stock 27,281.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 26.—Cattle—Receipts 1,659 head; very dull; the supply of poultry and game kills the local demand, and shippers are doing nothing; prices are entirely nominal; shipments 720. Hogs—Receipts 23,442; market opened moderately active but lower, receipts decreased the market, and closed dull and heavy; sales 9,641 head; prices ruled; shipments 2,679.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Submitted to the Cabinet—No Change of Policy—Amnesty Recommendation and Declarations of Friendliness to the South Unnecessary.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The rough draft of the President's annual message, though not quite finished, was read to the Cabinet to-day, all the members being present. It will be perhaps one-fifth longer than last year's message. In his response to a question asked by the writer of this dispatch, the President remarked he had no objection to saying that the message would not show a change of policy on his part, as his endeavor was now, as it had been in the past, to perform his entire duty to the extent of his ability, and interests of the country. He was not certain that he would recommend to Congress an extension of amnesty to the two or three hundred persons excluded by recent legislation, but if he did it would be with the proposed condition that the beneficiaries merely take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Congress, however, had ample authority in the premises, and would act with regard to the matter without a repetition of this message on the subject, contained in his former annual message. He saw no more necessity, as had been asserted, for making a declaration of a more friendly policy toward the South than for such declaration toward the North, as he sought as President, under the obligation of his oath, to execute the duties of his position without favor or partiality, in accordance with the law. He would in his message indorse such recommendations of legislation as may be presented by the heads of the several departments, and which experience had shown to be necessary. He would recommend to Congress that action be taken with regard to the award made by the Geneva arbitrators. The money will be paid by Great Britain to the Department of State, and he did not despair of the ultimate result. Of course, it cannot be drawn therefrom except in accordance with law, for the purposes specified. In the course of conversation on the subject of civil service reform, the President said that while competitive examinations were desirable, he did not think it right that office should be given to the enemies of the administration to the exclusion of its friends. He was now engaged in the consideration of applications for pardon, taking up cases singly. With a view to conclusions upon them. He intended to pardon Colonel Bowerman, who about eighteen months ago was convicted of embezzlement while he was an officer in the Baltimore Custom House. He added that, in addition to other reasons, Colonel Bowerman was a brave and faithful officer during the late war.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Recent Decisions Under the Treaty of Washington.

How Englishmen Can't Understand Them.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, October 26.—A second cause of surprise is felt or affected at the decision in our favor in the San Juan matter. Nobody pretends to like it. Until within a few weeks, few Englishmen knew anything about San Juan, or cared. Students of the Treaty of Washington were aware that a decision on the vexed question was provided for by that instrument, but all minor interests under that treaty were swallowed up by the Alabama. People in general hardly know where San Juan lies, and I have been asked whether it had anything to do with Honduras. A few weeks since, however, a notion got abroad among some newspaper writers that the decision in respect to this mysterious island was likely to be against the English view. Thereupon, articles began to appear, having a little the air of having been written to order, and of being meant to influence Berlin opinion; pointing out what a most disagreeable affair San Juan really was, and how much it concerned Great Britain that it should be determined in her favor. They struck me at the time as rather maudlin, or, at any rate, illtimed. Then the subject dropped, the Alabama award coming up (perhaps, as Sir Alexander Cockburn at a still later day coming to the surface (after suddenly in something of a flurry, and greatly agitating the waters then beginning to subside. Within a few days last past there have come reports from the other side of the water, from your side—of a court intrigue carried on at Berlin, designed to upset the decision of the jurists and to prevail on the Emperor to reverse it, and get elections in favor of Britain in the reverse sense. This was only one day before the actual award became known, but it was quite sufficient to awaken patent interest and kindle a flame of indignation against American journalists capable of suspecting Lord John Russell and the Crown Princess of anything so un-English as an intrigue.

So that when the decision really became known two days ago, the public mind was in a proper state to receive it with curiosity, and to deprive its disregard of English claims of importance. Oddly enough, the very first authentic intelligence of the Prussian decree came to the English public from New York by cable; the first correspondence appeared in *The Echo* beating the Berlin correspondents out of sight, and going to press Thursday afternoon. The substance of Mr. Bancroft's dispatch to Mr. Fish of the day before, together with the comments of that morning's New York papers, was in type before finding it had arrived from Berlin in the regular way. The contrast was very different from that on the reception of the Geneva award. If you turn back to the papers of the middle of September you will find a sensation short made in most of them to put a good face on the results of that arbitration. The London Times, journals of no great consequence excepted, the press professed almost to like it, and would gladly have persuaded us that they would gladly pay millions sterling than not, by way of showing what good friends of ours they were. This was before Sir Alexander Cockburn appeared on the scene. No such effort is made now. The most you can say is that there is no evidence that the English decision; acquiesce in it loyally and completely, if a little sullenly. I do not wonder they don't like it. It adds one more to the already large number of diplomatic incidents which seem to the world at large very like rebuffs which England has had to endure. Let me do them the justice to add that they honestly fail to understand why the award against them has been rendered; what the arguments can be which have convinced Germany. Just so that the American Case was not thought much of just one; how they can have failed to see that the inconveniences of this view to Great Britain are far greater than the corresponding inconveniences to America; and so on. A good friend of ours, who came in yesterday to see me, was much surprised and hurt that he altogether declined to talk about the matter at all; did not write to me afterwards, and evidently supposed that every American must be spending his time muttering exulting yells over the defeat of England. Englishmen have capacity to take any view but their own is very English; very characteristic of Englishmen in general, as well as of some Americans.

The only other thing I need say about it relates to the colonial questions in the Bay of Fundy. This decision is one more argument tending to convince Englishmen in general that the sooner they cease to run by the colonial policy. Policy is perhaps too strong a word. Nobody knows, in these days, what the English policy is. But the fact that the bickering between England and Canada—of which British Columbia now forms a part—multiplies indefinitely the chances of all did not tend to unite the United States. Since one of the chief ends of English democracy, as now practiced, is to live at peace with all the world, the Canadian connection is, on every fresh occasion, felt to be more and more irksome. The award given by the San Juan award is disliked is plainly this: that it lays one part of the frontier of British North America under American duress and weakens the already hopelessly weak frontier which public opinion would compel Great Britain to defend in some sort in case of war. She is under too many such obligations already, and she is extremely ill-content with a new turn of affairs which says another one upon her, at a point still more distant, and where it is still more impossible to reconcile the dictates of honor with the requirements of a national code of honor and the expectations of her Canadian subjects.

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Last summer, while walking down Lucas place in company with a couple of friends, he was met by a lady who knew him well. He did not at first recognize her until she raised her veil, and then he was startled to find his Julia standing before him. She demanded in his presence that they took up their abode at Hannibal. There, seated under the statue of Benton, under the shadow of green trees, they talked over the past, and hours they had passed together in their Southern home. The old love, which had undergone a change, and but little of the old love left in his heart, was for her visit was to obtain reparation for the wrong she had suffered. She gave him the choice of two unmistakable terms, that unless he made her his wife within twenty-four hours, he should know the dread man. She had come for this sole purpose, and was determined to accomplish her object. She did not care to accomplish him, and said so to the people in Mobile immediately after the performance of the ceremony. A well learned of the wretchedness of her whilom lover, and obtaining a letter of introduction to Father Hyan, the poet, to Bishop Ryan, had followed him to this city. There was no escape in his case and in her voice as she spoke, and the young man knew the consequences of a refusal. He consented. The train went to the residence of Bishop Ryan, and the ceremony was performed without delay. The bride then departed for Mobile, and has never since been seen by her husband. More than a year has elapsed, and now the husband comes into court and prays for a divorce on the grounds stated.

THE IRON TRADE.

Increase of Furnaces in Pittsburgh—Four New Furnaces Put in Blast Within Eight Months.

It is somewhat remarkable that it required so long a time to demonstrate the fact that pig iron can be manufactured profitably in Pittsburgh. Until within a very short period, the opinion prevailed among those engaged in iron manufacture, that the ore could not be carried to this point, and converted into metal at a profit. When the first furnace was erected, it was given out that the experiment was doubtful, but at least only measurably successful, and capitalists were unwilling to risk their money in that line of trade. As time wore on further ventures were made, and now we have nine furnaces in blast, with an aggregate capacity of twenty-seven hundred tons of pig metal per week. The furnaces, with their capacity, are as follows:

	Furnaces.	Capacity per week.
Graff, Bennett & Co	1	200 tons.
Jones & Laughlins	2	400 tons.
Lake Superior Co	2	400 tons.
Isabella	2	800 tons.
Lucy	1	500 tons.
Soho	1	100 tons.
Total	9	2,700 tons.

The Isabella, the Lucy and the Soho furnaces, with an aggregate capacity of 1,700 tons per week, have gone into operation within eight months. The Soho, owned by Messrs. Moorhead, McCleane & Co., has not been put in blast Monday morning last, at two o'clock. This furnace is located at Soho, on the Monongahela river, is eighteen feet "hosh," and has a capacity of four hundred tons per week. This capacity, it is expected, can be increased. The capacity of some of the other furnaces named, as the Lucy and the Isabella, has been largely increased above the aggregate stated, which are only approximate. The Soho was constructed at a cost of $200,000, and was built in the short space of nine months. The workmen commenced to fill the furnace at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and at two o'clock, put on the blast on Sunday at midnight, and cast on Monday at four o'clock. The starting of the furnace was a complete success in every respect. The firm, as is known to our readers, are largely engaged in the manufacture of Connellsville coke, and the new furnace is adjacent to their rolling mill, and the greater part of the pig manufactured will be used in the mills. They use only the Connellsville (or Youghiogheny) ore, being best adapted for their purpose.

The total consumption of raw iron in this city, during 1871, was about 500,000 tons. It is estimated that this year will show a consumption of 600,000 tons. The capacity of our blast furnaces is now, in round numbers, 150,000 tons per annum, so that we have to draw from abroad 450,000 tons of metal yearly, all of which might be manufactured here, and eventually will be. The whole product of pig metal and blooms in the United States, in 1871, was 2,000,000 tons, of which our mills consumed one-fourth. The census statistics of 1870 show that we had then invested in iron and steel, alone $26,692,686, employed 15,541 hands, who received annually in wages $8,102,683. The cost of materials was $21,445,587 per annum, and the yearly product of the manufactured articles was $36,324,811. The increase in the manufacture of iron and steel has been very great within the past two years, as is shown by the large number of furnaces and mills which have sprung up within that time, and the increased activity in all branches of the iron trade. These facts show that Pittsburgh is destined to remain a great iron center, and is justly entitled to her *sobriquet* of the "Iron City."

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

A Lively Meeting—Animated Discussion—Burgess Dressed Again Assumes His Office—The Nigh Police Reinstated—Committee Appointed to Request Mayor Blachmore to Suspend His Deputy Mayors.

A special meeting of East Birmingham Council was held last evening.

Burgess Dressel stated he had called the meeting to take some action relative to sewerage boards, also to make some arrangement to have the gas lamps lit all night.

The clerk then read the sewer ordinance, which provides for the issuing of bonds to the amount of $8,000 to run ten years. The ordinance was passed finally.

The resolution for the repairing of the wharf at the foot of Josephine street was referred to the Street committee.

POLICE MATTERS.

The Burgess suggested that something should be done to afford police protection. Petitions reading to streets, as no police had been appointed to patrol the streets.

Mr. Fox moved that the borough employ two day policemen.

Mr. Brown then said that the reason the borough was not properly protected was because it had as yet paid no police. The police council would appointiate a number of policemen, and also reinstate Burgess Dressel. He then moved that Council retain the four policemen, and that they report to the Burgess, and that all moneys derived from fines be substantially the statements.

Mr. Eitemiller said that as long as the borough had a Deputy Mayor to collect fines and transfer them to the city treasury it was not necessary to appoint or remen and paying them from the borough treasury.

Mr. Fox said that he would have been in favor of continuing the force until the first of January. Burgess Dressel, being elected for one year.

Mr. Felker said that if the people were satisfied that the borough be disorganized, with a police force. He thought that Councils should appoint a committee of three to confer with the Mayor and urge him to reinstate Deputy Hagan.

Mr. Fox was opposed to Council appointing any more policemen, as the finances of the borough were low.

Mr. Haberman then asked if Burgess Dressel still had power as Burgess of East Birmingham, or whether he had resigned. He was told he had.

The Burgess stated that if he wanted to hold his office even a year he would do so, he had simply out of courtesy vacated it.

Mr. Brown then asked Burgess Dressel if Council appointed him police, would he accept.

Burgess Dressel answered in the affirmative.

The motion of Mr. Brown, to reinstate four night police and one day police was then passed by a vote of five to one, Mr. Eitemiller voting in the negative.

The report of the Clerk of the Council of the borough treasury showing that the expenditures were $20,431 41. The treasury was overdrawn about $1,600.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Young Man Attempts to End His Existence by Taking Poison.

On Sunday night a young man entered Johnston's Hotel, corner Seventh avenue and Grant street, and asked lodgings for the night. He said he had just come to this city, and was looking for employment. The night's lodging was fifty cents. He was, however, shown to a bed. During the night, groans were heard from his room, but no suspicion would have attached to that anything was wrong. In the morning he did not answer the call to breakfast, and when his room was opened by the chambermaid a terrible condition. Dr. Tracey was summoned and at once applied the proper antidotes. The man began to show signs of life, and was afterward ascertained that he had taken about an inch and a half of laudanum. Last night he was out of danger, but was not yet out of danger, yet strong hopes are entertained for his recovery. The young man was found guilty before his bed made no voluntarily confessed. He also refused to state the cause of the rash act.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There were rumors on the streets yesterday to the effect that, owing to the trouble at the gas works, there would be no performance at the Opera House last evening, but the public were assured to the contrary otherwise have attended, and the result was a slim audience. The auditorium was fairly lighted, as was the stage, by gas jets, there having been a requirement had to resort to candles. The play of "Antilion" was announced as the first appearance of Mr. Proctor and Mrs. Ellsler in the principal roles of *Ethelwood* and *Catharine Howard*. It is needless to say that both acted excellently and effectively. The drama is a very interesting one.

This evening Mr. Proctor will appear as *Outalchanchet*, in the play of that name, in which Miss Susie C. Cluer will impersonate *Sylveria*. There will be two performances to-morrow.

Academy of Music.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A decree of condemnation was granted by Judge McCandless, on motion of A. B. Force, Esq., of Erie, in the case of George Jones vs. the propeller St. Paul, attached for wages.

An argument was heard in the case of Reller et al. vs. the schooner Rio Grande, which came up on a motion for a rule on the marshal to sell the remainder of the cargo. The vessel was seized at Erie last winter and only a portion of the cargo was sold, the balance having been carried off by the consignee. L. S. Norton, Esq., of Erie, for libellants, and H. Bowman, Esq., for the marshal.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Williams vs. Angell, previously reported, was continued until the May term.

On trial, the case of the Union Petroleum Company vs. John McClintock et al., being an action to settle the boundary lines between oil land in Cornplanter township, Venango county, Pa.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of Roberts, Martin & Co. the jury found for plaintiff for $17.

The next case taken up was that of Henry N. Kirkpatrick vs. Joshua Stevenson. This was an action to recover damages for the sale of a farm belonging to defendant. It was alleged that plaintiff entered into an agreement with defendant to sell the farm for a certain commission. The agreement was to expire on the first of April, 1871. After the written agreement had expired, plaintiff alleged that it had been orally agreed that he should receive a share of the money received from the borough treasury.

Mr. Fox said that he would have been in favor of continuing the force until the first of January. Burgess Dressel, being elected for one year.

Mr. Felker said that if the people were satisfied that the borough be disorganized, with a police force. He thought that Councils should appoint a committee of three to confer with the Mayor and urge him to reinstate Deputy Hagan.

Mr. Fox was opposed to Council appointing any more policemen, as the finances of the borough were low.

Mr. Haberman then asked if Burgess Dressel still had power as Burgess of East Birmingham, or whether he had resigned. He was told he had.

The Burgess stated that if he wanted to hold his office even a year he would do so, he had simply out of courtesy vacated it.

Mr. Brown then asked Burgess Dressel if Council appointed him police, would he accept.

Burgess Dressel answered in the affirmative.

The motion of Mr. Brown, to reinstate four night police and one day police was then passed by a vote of five to one, Mr. Eitemiller voting in the negative.

The report of the Clerk of the Council of the borough treasury showing that the expenditures were $20,431 41. The treasury was overdrawn about $1,600.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Young Man Attempts to End His Existence by Taking Poison.

On Sunday night a young man entered Johnston's Hotel, corner Seventh avenue and Grant street, and asked lodgings for the night. He said he had just come to this city, and was looking for employment. The night's lodging was fifty cents. He was, however, shown to a bed. During the night, groans were heard from his room, but no suspicion would have attached to that anything was wrong. In the morning he did not answer the call to breakfast, and when his room was opened by the chambermaid a terrible condition. Dr. Tracey was summoned and at once applied the proper antidotes. The man began to show signs of life, and was afterward ascertained that he had taken about an inch and a half of laudanum. Last night he was out of danger, but was not yet out of danger, yet strong hopes are entertained for his recovery. The young man was found guilty before his bed made no voluntarily confessed. He also refused to state the cause of the rash act.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There were rumors on the streets yesterday to the effect that, owing to the trouble at the gas works, there would be no performance at the Opera House last evening, but the public were assured to the contrary otherwise have attended, and the result was a slim audience. The auditorium was fairly lighted, as was the stage, by gas jets, there having been a requirement had to resort to candles. The play of "Antilion" was announced as the first appearance of Mr. Proctor and Mrs. Ellsler in the principal roles of *Ethelwood* and *Catharine Howard*. It is needless to say that both acted excellently and effectively. The drama is a very interesting one.

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THE WIDOWS' HOME.

Sixth Annual Report of the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny City.

The annual meeting of the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny City was held on Monday last, and a resolution ordering the publication of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer was passed. The following officers and managers for the ensuing year were elected:

President, Mrs. F. R. Brunot; Vice President, Mrs. Mary Herron; Treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Thompson; Secretary, Miss J. M. Smith.

Managers—Mrs. Sunds, Mrs. James Hoag, Miss William Gorman, Miss Mary Whitten, Miss Mary McClurg.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Executive Committee of the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny City offer their sixth annual report to the Relief Society of which this Association is composed, and also to the patrons through whose benefaction this helping institution for the industrious and hard working was established.

The house is full, and has been during the year. Eight have been received in, and five have moved out. Two of these were old ladies, and were admitted into the Home for Aged Protestant Women. Many of the inmates have been in since the home was established. Several are invalids, and have been afflicted with constitutional diseases for a long time, and as they are passing through these years of affliction they themselves learn of the Lord's dealings with them, that His word is true, and He will be a shield unto all who put their trust in Him, and He is constantly pleading their cause before His people. Many times, when all would seem dark, grave relief is offered, and His kindness received their pathway. The shadow was forgotten in the shining, and earth's trials vanished before the brightness. Some who are with us do much toward helping themselves. One of those is much to be praised for her industry, and another, who was brought from Wheeling on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, was also committed to the workhouse for thirty days. Her conduct disorderly at the Mayor's office, was fined fifty dollars, and in default of payment was committed to the workhouse for thirty days.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., druggists, corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue, did the public a favor, and conferred an especial benefit on the disappointed people when they found Bishop Simpson's lecture in Library Hall last night, by putting over the entrance to their store a large lamp and reflector, which lighted up the whole front, thus preventing many stumbles and plunges into the mud. The street has been in a terrible condition at that point for some time, and it was intended for the purpose of putting down water pipe, and is disagreeable enough even when lighted, but in the present state of darkness. Burns & Co. deserve a vote of thanks.

ELIZABETH AFFOLDER, an elderly woman, came to the office of Alderman McMasters yesterday and made information against Mrs. Margaret Baker, a neighbor, for surety of the peace. The parties reside on Squirrel Hill, and the defendant is a milk man. The prosecutrix says she has been living with her husband for twenty years and they have ten children. Recently, she says, her husband has got the habit of a butcher, whom he accuses of being too devoted an admirer of her. Inspired by jealousy, Mrs. A. further alleges, her husband has threatened to take her life, and she is afraid he will carry his threats into execution. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the jealous husband.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the